**MASON'S**

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1376



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.



"COMPARE THE WORK"

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vœux Rd. Centl.
'Phone 87.

[2079



No. 18,734. 第一萬八千七百三十四號 戊午年四月二十九日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1918. 五拜禮 中華民國七年六月七號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.


## INTIMATIONS


GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

# CAPE WHITE WINES.

**DRAKENSTEIN**
and
**JAGGER CUP**
Shipped by
**J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,**
CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.**

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Telephone No. 78.

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**NEW CARTRIDGES.**

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP-PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1896

**A LING & CO.,**

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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[1906

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 | minutes |
| 8.00 „ | to 10.00 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 10.00 „ | to 11.00 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.45 p.m. | „ 15 | „ |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 1.15 „ | to 1.45 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 1.45 „ | to 2.15 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 2.15 „ | to 5.00 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 5.00 „ | to 8.00 „ | „ 10 | „ |

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a.m. | | | |
| 8.00 „ | to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 | minutes |
| 10.30 „ | to 11.00 a.m. | „ 10 | „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.00 noon | „ 15 | „ |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m. | „ 10 | „ |
| 1.00 p.m. | to 5.30 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 5.30 „ | to 6.00 „ | „ 10 | „ |
| 6.00 „ | to 6.30 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 6.30 „ | to 8.30 „ | „ 10 | „ |

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1843


## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | | No. 5 Through Express. a.m. | No. 7 Local. a.m. | No. 9 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 11 Local. a.m. | No. 13 Through Express. p.m. | No. 17 Local. p.m. | No. 19 Local. p.m. | No. 21 Local. p.m. | No. 23 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) | dep. | 7.30 | | 8.35 | | 3.30 | | | | |
| SHEK LUNG | dep. | 8.45 | | 11.17 | | 4.50 | | | | |
| Shum Chun | dep. | 10.30 | 3.05 | 4.30 | 11.45 | 6.49 | 5.30 | 6.13 | 6.48 | 9.06 |
| Sheung Shui | dep. | — | 3.13 | 4.37 | 11.52 | — | 5.37 | 6.21 | 6.54 | 9.13 |
| Fanling | dep. | — | 3.18 | 4.41 | 11.56 | — | 5.40 | 6.24 | 6.57 | 9.15 |
| Taipo Market | dep. | — | 3.29 | 4.52 | 12.06 | — | 5.49 | 6.33 | 7.06 | — |
| Taipo | dep. | — | 3.32 | 4.55 | 12.11 | — | 5.53 | 6.37 | 7.09 | 9.26 |
| Shatin | dep. | — | 3.46 | 5.12 | 12.24 | — | 6.04 | 6.49 | 7.21 | 9.38 |
| Yaumati | dep. | — | 3.53 | 5.28 | 12.35 | — | 6.15 | — | — | — |
| Hung Hom | dep. | — | 3.59 | 5.32 | 12.42 | — | 6.20 | — | — | — |
| KOWLOON | arr. | 11.10 | 4.05 | 5.35 | 12.46 | 7.20 | 6.23 | 7.05 | 7.36 | 9.55 |

Weds., Sats., Suns and Public Holidays Excepted. Weds., Sats., Suns and Public Holidays only. Weds. and Sats. Excepted. Weds. and Sats. only.

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | | No. 4 Local. a.m. | *No. 6 Through Express. a.m. | No. 8 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 10 Local. a.m. | No. 14 Local. p.m. | No. 16 Local. p.m. | No. 18 Through Express. p.m. | No. 20 Local. p.m. | No. 22 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Ferry leave | H.K. | 6.35 | 7.55 | 9.05 | 10.15 | 1.05 | 1.35 | 2.45 | 5.05 | 7.15 |
| KOWLOON | dep. | 6.50 | 8.05 | 9.20 | 10.33 | 1.18 | 1.49 | 3.00 | 5.19 | 7.28 |
| Hung Hom | dep. | 6.54 | — | 9.26 | 10.37 | 1.22 | 1.53 | — | 5.23 | — |
| Yaumati | dep. | 7.00 | — | 9.33 | 10.43 | 1.27 | 1.57 | — | 5.27 | 7.36 |
| Shatin | dep. | 7.11 | — | 9.46 | 10.57 | 1.38 | 2.08 | — | 5.38 | 7.47 |
| Taipo | dep. | 7.23 | — | 9.59 | 11.09 | 1.51 | 2.21 | — | 5.52 | 7.59 |
| Taipo Market | dep. | 7.27 | — | 10.05 | 11.13 | 1.55 | 2.25 | — | 5.56 | 8.03 |
| Fanling | dep. | 7.37 | — | 10.16 | 11.23 | 2.04 | 2.34 | — | 6.04 | 8.13 |
| Sheung Shui | dep. | 7.40 | — | 10.19 | 11.25 | 2.07 | 2.37 | — | 6.07 | 8.16 |
| Shum Chun | arr. | 7.45 | — | — | 11.30 | 2.12 | 2.42 | — | 6.12 | 8.22 |
| | dep. | — | 8.55 | 10.50 | — | — | — | 3.45 | — | — |
| SHEK LUNG | dep. | — | 10.40 | 2.15 | — | — | — | 5.30 | — | — |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) | arr. | — | 11.5 | 5.10 | — | — | — | 6.40 | — | — |

Weds. and Sats. only. Weds. and Sats. Excepted. Saturdays only. Saturdays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling | dep. | 6.00 | 8.30 | 2.50 | Shataukok | dep. | 7.10 | 10.15 | 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. | 6.55 | 9.30 | 3.50 | Fanling | arr. | 8.05 | 11.10 | 6.00 |

[782


**MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.**

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese. Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

| | Dock No. 1. | Dock No. 2. | Dock No. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 510 feet. | 350 feet. | 714 feet. |
| Width of Entrance on bottom | 77 „ | 53 „ | 88 „ |
| Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 26 „ | 24 „ | 44 „ |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

**KOBE WORKS.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

| | No. 1. | No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Lifting Power | 7,000 tons. | 12,000 tons. |
| Max. Length of Ship taken in | 460 feet. | 580 feet. |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken in | 56 „ | 6 „ |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken in | 22 „ | 28 „ |

**HIKOSHIMA WORKS** (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 388 feet 0 inch. |
| Breadth at Entrance on bottom | 56 „ 0 „ |
| Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 25 „ 7 „ |

*Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

**THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS** are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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**KAIPING COAL**

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FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
1845


## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

| HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG |
|---|---|
| FRIDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1918. | |
| 8 a.m. "HONAM" | 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" |
| 10 p.m. "KINSHAN" | 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN" |
| SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1918. | |
| 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" | 8 a.m. "HONAM" |
| 10 p.m. "HONAM" | 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN" |
| SUNDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1918. | |
| 10 p.m. "FATSHAN" | 4.30 p.m. "HONAM" |

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | June 19th. |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" | July 17th. |
| S.S. "ECUADOR" | Aug. 14th. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
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68


**GRACA & CO.,**

No 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
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Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.,
New Supply of

**SEEDS.**

[1845

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 12th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 10th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1918. [24

VISITORS TO CANTON
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"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

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**HOTELS**

THE
**HONGKONG HOTEL**
AND
**GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
[12

THE
**PEAK HOTEL.**

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
MRS. BLAIR.
1435

THE
**VICTORIA HOTEL.**
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.
[1348

**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

**COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI Coal Mines.

Agents for SAKITO Coal.

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Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
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Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—
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No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[1932

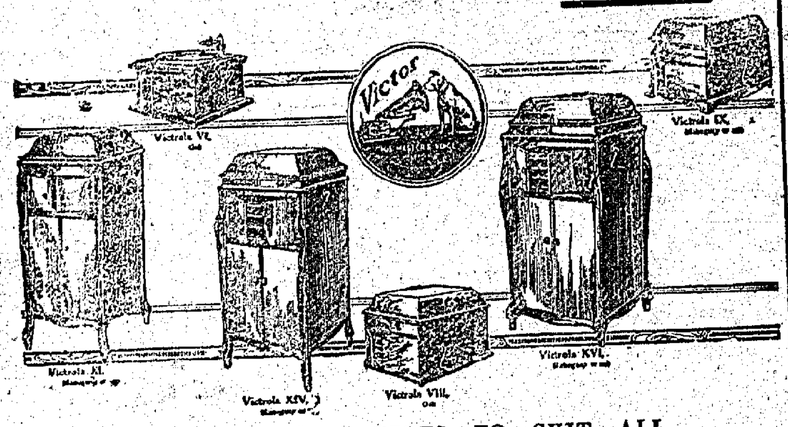
**FRENCH LESSONS**

M. MOUSSION,
15 MOUNTAIN HILL ROAD.

# A VICTROLA

brings to your home

ENTERTAINMENT INSPIRATION, EDUCATION

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20% Discount allowed for cash with order.
10% " " " monthly accounts.

# MOUTRIE'S

26-5

## ENGLISH MADE SHOES

A comfortable and good looking Shoe, made on a fairly wide last of good materials, and made as well as it is possible to make a shoe.
The uppers are fine Glace Kid, the soles of best English Leather.

TWO STYLES $12.50 and $14.00 per pair.

# MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[168

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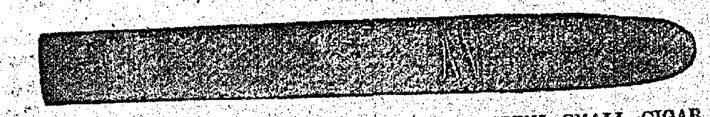
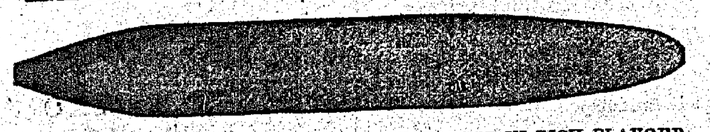
CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes 25 $2.



REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 $4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

[1381

## A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Minus good health, the joy of life is dimmed. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indisposition. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

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Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St Helens, England.
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (56 pills) 1/1½d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

1837


# HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## CONSCRIPTION BILL IN COMMITTEE.

### AGE-LIMIT REDUCED TO FORTY YEARS.

### PROPOSED SEPARATION ALLOWANCES FOR WIVES AND CHILDREN.

### ALL MEN TO BE INSURED.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chambers.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils).

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Assessment for the year 1918-19 and the Report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year 1917.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Financial Minute No. 27, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table report of the Proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 3, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked—With reference to the statement made by the Director of Public Works on the 30th May regarding the Taitam Tuk pumping engines, will the contractors be held responsible for the defects in these engines?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—The pumping plant has not yet been taken over by the Government, and the contractors are responsible for the defects of the engines. The question of the infliction of a penalty on the contractors for failing to complete and hand over the pumping plant within the contract time was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th February with the request that the matter might be submitted to the Consulting Engineers.

The Hon. Mr. DAVID LANDALE asked:—1. Were any steps taken to approach any of the local engineering firms with a view to their repairing or replacing the damaged cylinder referred to by the Director of Public Works in his statement at the meeting of the Council held on the 30th May regarding the curtailment of the water supply?

2. If no such steps were taken why were they not taken?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—No such steps were taken because the contractors were and are under obligation to erect the engines and to run them under certain specified trials, before handing them over to the Government. As the contractors' representative, who was in charge of the matter, did not apparently deem it advisable to approach local engineering firms, any direct interference in the matter on the part of the Government might have led to a repudiation of liability on the part of the contractors, but the following telegram was sent to the Crown Agents on the 11th October, 1917:

My telegram 23rd March. Pumping plant urgently required for duty. Dyer sick. Suggest that Simpsons entrust completion of erection and trials to Dock Company or make other arrangements.

The Crown Agents replied that the contractors were arranging for their Shanghai agent to visit Hongkong.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Before we proceed to consider this important Bill on the Orders of the Day, I wish to make a short statement as to why no provision has been made in it for separation or pension allowances. It would not be competent for this Government to provide by legislation definitely for such allowances without the sanction of the Secretary of State. Then again it would have been necessary to draft very considerable provisions for any such allowances. The people in this Colony are various, and the circumstances of each case which may arise will differ very materially. Moreover, the Bill provides power for the calling up of any British subject in the Colony—although at present it has only been decided to call up those of pure European descent—and that will entail other complications. But the Government has stated on the first reading that it is prepared to view this matter sympathetically. We draw a very broad distinction between the men who went away from this Colony and those who now come under the provisions of this compulsory law. It recognises that where the State compulsorily avails itself of the services of men it should make some adequate provision—reasonably adequate provision—for the maintenance of his wife and children, if he is a married man, and it is prepared to insure a single man's life. Therefore, after consulting the hon. unofficial members, I sent last night the following telegram to the Secretary of State:—

"Your telegram May 30th. It is essential that provision should be made from public funds for wives and families of men conscripted under bill now before Legislative Council for period of such men's service. Proposed to grant in the Colony $200 per month to each wife, $25 per month for each child under following years of age—16 for boys, 20 girls—as minimum with addition in special cases put forward by Tribunal in addition to separation allowances payable under army regulations. Cases probably will not be numerous. Allowances paid outside the Colony should be £20 per month and £2 10s. respectively. It is proposed also to insure each man's life for £2,000 if married, £1,000 if single, apart from any military pension. Unofficial members of Legislative Council unanimously concur in these proposals. Should be glad to have your approval of them.

MAY.

In connection with the remark that I made as to the distinction between those who went voluntarily—or who wished to go voluntarily—and the men who go under conscription, I wish to draw attention to the proviso which has been made in clause 9, that it should be lawful for the Governor to omit from such enrolment list the name of any person who before the 1st day of May, 1918, applied to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony. The men who so applied—or endeavoured to apply—will have the option of being sent to England with second-class passages and the prospect of obtaining a commission, or, on the other hand, of coming under the compulsory provisions of this Bill and obtaining the financial privileges which have been mentioned. I would like to add that members of the Civil Service, who have up to the present time been exceedingly liberally treated as regards their pay when joining H.M.'s Army, will in my view be treated in exactly the same way as the men who are not Civil Servants conscripted under this Bill. That is to say, the exceptional privileges as regards pay which they have enjoyed up to date will not be continued. I would like to read you a memorandum furnished me by—I do not know whether he was an officer or a man (A voice: A sergeant)—of the 25th Middlesex descriptive of the arrangements made at home to meet such cases as we propose to meet here. This memorandum states:—

The Civil Liabilities Committee was instituted by the Home Government to relieve financial hardships of the married men and did not concern the single man except in very special cases. The chief object of the scheme was to keep a roof above the heads of a man's wife and children. Consideration was given to rent, insurance premiums, endowments, rates, purchase by periodical payments of property and furniture. Grants were made up to £104 per annum (paid quarterly). In the first place applicants had to obtain a 4 page foolscap form from their local Post Office and fill in the information asked for, and then forward to the barrister appointed for the particular county. At a later date the applicant was required to interview the barrister and supply documents as proof of correctness of statements made, *i.e.*, Income-Tax receipts, receipt for rent, insurance, etc. If satisfactory, the barrister recommended that a grant be made, with the Committee's approval. Grants were not to enable one to "carry on" and save as well, but just to cover absolute necessities. For instance, a man with a wife and three children earning £2 per week. On his becoming a soldier, the wife would receive £1 7s. per week and the husband 3s 6d. his food and clothing. In cash alone this is only 9s 6d. less than his pre-war income, and he himself is clothed and fed by the Government. Obviously this man cannot claim financial hardship, and therefore does not come within the scope of the C.L.C. As an illustration of when a grant is made, I will instance my own case. As a commercial traveller, I was, previous to the war, in receipt of £240, but owing to the war my salary fell to £186 per annum. With a wife and one child the Government Separation Allowance of £1 1s. was insufficient to keep my home running during my absence while a soldier. I made application to the C.L.C. as follows:—

| | Per annum. | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent and Rates | £38 | |
| Insurance Premiums | 5 | |
| Housekeeping and Clothing | 68 | |
| Expenses (self) | 30 | |
| For "Rainy Day" | 25 | |
| | £186 | |
| On enlisting I naturally had to delete the "Rainy Day" | 25 | |
| Expenses (self) | ) | |
| Own share housekeeping exs. | 33 | 68 |
| | | †£98 |
| † £98 required by wife to "carry on." | | |
| Separation allowance at £1 1s. per week | | 54 3-5 |
| | | *£43 |

*amount claimed and allowed in my own case.

I read that to show you the sort of circumstances at home and how they are dealt with. Here it is proposed to make a minimum grant of the sum mentioned in the telegram and any additional grant that may be decided upon in a special case put forward by the Tribunal. These cases, as at present advised, I shall transfer to the Treasurer to examine and inquire into and to come to some decision as to the total sum required. I hope, gentlemen, this statement will prove satisfactory.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the raising of a force the members of which shall be liable to service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony during the present war." In doing so he said: The Army is in need of men. It is fighting with our Allies for the cause of those Allies and of civilisation. It is fighting to defend our fortunes and our means of livelihood, our liberties and lives. Everything we can do to help the Empire in this great struggle we must do and the only reason we can have for holding back a single fit man is that such man is of greater service to the Empire here than he would be in the fighting-line. That must be the guiding principle, I submit, in all our decisions, and that note should vibrate through all our deliberations. It was the note struck by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce when they asked for a policy of compulsion to be introduced. It is easy to set up this ideal, but not so easy to keep clearly in mind amongst the conflicting claims of local conditions. We are proud to think that this small Colony is an Imperial interest; is an Imperial asset; it contributes to the prosecution of the war now and it is maintaining British trade for the trying and difficult period after the war. The only danger is that in our local preoccupation we may, perhaps, sometimes be a little blind to the larger Imperial interests. In view of those larger Imperial interests the Chamber of Commerce in April addressed the Government and asked for the introduction of compulsion for the purpose of military service in H.M's. forces outside the Colony. This Bill was introduced in consequence of that request, and it is a real attempt to find some more men for the Army. The main question which arises on the Bill is—what is the standard to be applied? In the first place, as has been already stated, it is only intended, at present, to call up men who would fall into the class of A1 men in England, men who are perfectly physically fit and suitable for the front line. Unfortunately, that will restrict very considerably the number of men available, but for the time being that is the only class which the military authorities in England require from Hongkong. In the second place, there is a question of age. The age, of course, in Great Britain until recently was up to the forty-first birthday. That is the age which has been taken under the scheme which has now been applied to British subjects in China. It is the age, as far as I can ascertain, adopted in the scheme in force in Shanghai, but in view of the terms of the telegram, it is proposed to take here only up to the 40th birthday. I would like to say that it is intended to call up every man between the ages of 18 and 40 years who is physically fit—fit for the A1 class and of pure European descent. There is no intention of making any selection beforehand, or omitting to call up any particular class of men. All coming within the class specified will be called up to come before the Tribunal. The third point on the question of standard is a much more difficult one. I would like to point out again that the need which this Bill proposes to meet is an Imperial need. It is a great need; an urgent need. It is not only an Imperial need, Sir, but it is our need too. It is unthinkable that we should ever give up this struggle in which the nation and the Empire is engaged, for if we were beaten British trade interests in Hongkong would be at the mercy of an entirely unscrupulous enemy, and would not be worth many months' purchase. The Bill, of course, recognises one ground on which exemption may be granted, one ground on which men are to be kept here—the ground of Imperial interests. That, I think, will not give rise to any difficulty. Clearly, if a man is directly helping on the war by his occupation here, he must be allowed to remain here, in fact he must be made to remain. The Bill goes further and recognises, as I said just now, that the Colony is an Imperial interest, an Imperial asset, and anything essential—essential to the continuous existence of the Colony—is also recognised as ground for exemption. There are, therefore, two grounds, the ground of Imperial interest and the ground of essential Colonial interest, but I think one must never forget the underlying reason for that second ground and that is the question of Imperial interest. That must in all cases be the final touch-stone. What do the essential interests of the Colony mean? Clearly they include trade interests; they include British trade interests in China which are controlled from Hongkong. The word essence means, of course, something which remains after something else has been taken away, and essential interests mean something very different from the maintenance of the present state of affairs. The old standard of "Business as usual" which was swept away in England in the early days of the war is now to be abandoned here. Perhaps it has already been abandoned to a certain extent but it now has to be abandoned to a much more stringent extent. The result will no doubt be loss to some and hardship to others. The larger businesses may have to be curtailed. New enterprises, however promising, may have to be restricted, and in the case of one man businesses and occupations it may be that some of them will have to be closed altogether for the time being. Essential, of course, does not mean essential to the individual but essential to the Colony, and the one man occupation may belong to the class of which the Colony must have some, but though some of that class may be necessary it may not be necessary for the Colony to have the number at present existing and, in such cases, the Tribunal will have to decide which men are to go and which to stay. There is no intention, of course, to sacrifice the smaller for the larger, but if a man happens to be engaged in an occupation which is not essential then he would have to suffer for the good of the Empire. That brings me, sir, to the question of temporary exemption. The only two grounds of absolute exemption are the two grounds of Imperial interests and essential Colonial interests. The third ground of exemption—but it is only for temporary exemption—is the ground of exceptional financial or business obligation or domestic position. No exemption granted on that ground can last for a longer period than six months. The English Act does not contain that definite period of six months, but it recognises that exemption granted on these grounds must be temporary, and the reason for some limitation of time here is that men who get exemption for three or six months would not be ready for the fighting line for a year or fifteen months from now, and any longer exemption would defer too long the man from being made available for the present need which is so great and so urgent. I do not profess to know what the conditions of the Colony are. I do not profess to know how many or how few this standard I have suggested will realise, but I am convinced it is the true standard, and the final test in every case must be that of Imperial interests. Coming more now to the detail of the procedure under the Bill, I think it is well known that the intention is to set up a Tribunal, to contain a substantial commercial majority, to deal with the men in the class which I have described who will come before it. The Tribunal

says whether the men are to go or whether they are to stay. From that decision of the Tribunal there will be an appeal open either to the man, or to his employer, or to the military authorities. If the Tribunal decide that the man shall be enrolled and if the appeal against that decision is dismissed, the man's name will then appear in the Enrolment List which will appear in the *Gazette*, and as soon as the name appears in that list he becomes a member of H.M's. Forces and remains so during the period of the war. One exception is the case to which you, sir, have referred—that is a man who volunteered for service outside the Colony before the Military Service Commission, before the 1st of May this year. It is not intended that any slur should be cast on any man who goes under this present Ordinance; any man who goes under the new provisions. There are thousands and thousands of men—conscripts—who have gone out from England who are ennobling the name of conscript, and carrying on the best traditions of our race. We hope the men who go from Hongkong will do the same, but it was felt that the men who volunteered before the Military Service Commission should be allowed to choose, as they would have been able to do, had they been set free on that occasion, the kind of service which they would enter, subject of course to the decision of the Army authorities. It was now intended to send those men Home if they prefer. Anyone, sir, who is not, for the time being at all events, of military age must speak with great reluctance in support of any policy which involves great personal sacrifice on the part of others. There is an equal reluctance in advocating a policy which involves financial and business sacrifice. One can say this—that between these two kinds of sacrifice, as the Prime Minister said some little time ago in speaking of our soldiers and sailors, and I think the words might also be extended to the splendid men of our mercantile marine, "nothing we can give up or suffer can even faintly approach what they are daily and hourly called upon to endure. Then let all help to lighten their burden and help to defend the Empire. That is the call to the whole Colony, whatever our views may be and however we may differ on the details, now that it is proposed to send this little further instalment of men which we hope this legislation will produce.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK—In speaking on the second reading of the Bill I shall, of course, not deal with mere matters of detail, which will be moved in Committee, but I should like to deal with a few questions of general principle, and I hope that you, sir, will be able, when you have heard what I have got to say, to give a sympathetic hearing to a few suggestions I have to bring forward. Your Excellency, in sending the telegram which was dispatched last night to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to separate allowances and maintenance for the men who will go under this Bill, and also with reference to insuring their lives, has rightly gauged the feeling of the unofficial members which, I believe, is universal throughout this Colony—namely, that although a number of people will go under this Bill, provided they pass the medical examination, it is the desire of this Colony as a whole that adequate provisions should be made for their dependents. As your Excellency is aware, the unofficial members of the Council had only time yesterday evening to consider this telegram for a comparatively short time before it was dispatched and, therefore, I would ask leave to make a few additional suggestions in aid of the purpose to be effected which, I hope, will meet with the approval of the Government. In the first place, in connection with the allowances it is proposed to pay outside the Colony, I should like to make two remarks. One is that I trust that the earlier words of the telegram applying to local allowances—that is to say that an addition may be made in special cases put forward by the Tribunal—will also apply to allowances made in sterling to the wives of the men who, for reasons of health or other reasons, find it desirable to go outside this Colony and live in a more temperate climate. I should also like some assurance that in some cases passages will, if it seems necessary, be provided. Another point, sir, which I hope it will be possible to take into consideration is the question of making some kind of grant in respect of periodical payments, such as rent and possibly interest on mortgages. The great desire of the unofficial members is, as I say, that these matters should be adequately dealt with—and when I say adequately, I think our view, our wish, is that the Government should incline rather to the liberal side than to the parsimonious side in the construction of the word adequate. With reference to the standard of men to be called up, I gather from what has just fallen from the hon. and learned Attorney-General that Class A1 only is, at present, intended to be called up, and, I also gather—I am not quite sure whether I apprehended the learned Attorney-General correctly—that all these men who are called up under this Bill will be sent home to Great Britain and that none of them will be sent to India.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—That choice is given to those who volunteered before the Military Commission.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK (continuing)—I believe that on this point the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce would like to address some observations to the Council on the question of the place to which these men are to be sent. He mentioned the point to me this morning. I do not know, sir, that I need say any more just now upon any question of general principle, except, perhaps, the point to which the Attorney-General referred of the six months' exemption in all under clause 5, renumbered 6, sub-section 6. It is the unanimous wish of the unofficial members that the proviso at the end of sub-section 6 should be omitted because we consider that there may be cases in which it is desirable that the absolute limit, the definite limit, of six months should be extended, and they would like the Tribunal which it is proposed to create by this Ordinance to have the power to grant further exemption beyond the period of six months. There will be, no doubt, other matters to discuss when the Council is in Committee on this Bill. I will only make one other remark, and that is this. I understand that although this Bill will not pass beyond the Committee stage to-day your Excellency proposes, as at present advised, to take the third reading on Monday next. I mention this, sir, especially in order that any members of the public who are affected by this Bill may realise clearly that it is very necessary for them, if they have any suggestions to make, or if they want the Bill remodelled on what they consider any material or vital point, promptly to approach either the Government or one of the unofficial members of the Council for the purpose of making their suggestions known.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—I do not know whether I clearly understood you, sir, but in your opening statement you remarked that the men who had previously volunteered would be allowed to go home and serve at home with the object of getting a commission, but would be deprived of the financial privileges of those who come under conscription. I do not know whether that is so or not, but such is the impression I gained. If it is so, it is so unjust that I can hardly think it possible.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—They can take the option of being treated as the men were treated who went away under the Military Service Commission or of coming under this Bill. There is nothing unfair in that.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Any man who volunteered and was not allowed to go is now to be deprived of the financial provisions of this measure.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—He pleases himself.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Then you force him under conscription.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—We don't force him.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I submit that is grossly unjust.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—There is nothing unfair about it.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—It is a matter of opinion. There is one point upon which the Chamber of Commerce is very determined and that is that the economic strength of the Colony shall not be wasted on garrison duty in India or elsewhere. It would be far better, if it were intended to use conscripts for that purpose, that they should remain here fulfilling their military duties in the Colony and carrying on the trade of the Empire at the same time. We should like an assurance that the men sent to India are to be used on active service and not for garrison duty either in India or elsewhere. Nothing is mentioned in the Bill, and nothing has been said hitherto, on the subject of repatriation. It would be economically sound that every man from this Colony should be returned to this Colony at the close of the war at the earliest possible moment. Labour here is trained and specialised, and it would take years to replace the training and experience which will go from our shores when this contingent leaves us. We would ask for some assurance that the full force of this Government will be behind a request that the men—after peace has been declared and the war won, as we confidently believe it will be—shall not be detained for twelve months, as was the case after the South African war, but shall be given every assistance to return here after six months, and that every man shall have his passage paid back. A further point which I wish to raise is on clause 4. As power of appeal is given under the Bill from any decision come to by the Tribunal to the Governor-in-Council no member of the Executive Council should be appointed to the Tribunal. I should like your assurance on that point.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—The hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace spoke of the separation allowance. The reason we put in a sterling figure for the separation allowance outside the Colony is that it seemed desirable to fix some rate of exchange. Two hundred dollars in the Colony are two hundred dollars, but the sterling equivalent is £30 and that seemed to us an unduly large minimum allowance for a person going outside the Colony. It is not unreasonable to suppose that many persons going outside the Colony will do so to join friends elsewhere, but it is a question upon which I have an open mind. When the Secretary of State replies to my telegram I shall be quite willing to discuss the matter further with unofficial members. Passages and such questions as rent and payment of interest on mortgages—these are all questions which I intended to allude to in my opening statement as some of the special considerations which might be put forward by the Tribunal. We thoroughly agree that, as in England—as shown by the extract which I read just now—such assistance should be given, if necessary. As regards the place to which men are to be sent, that is really a question for the military authorities. It has been stated that they have decided to send men to India to undergo training and then to be drafted into a certain regiment. It does not say where. The regiment might be serving in Palestine or in Mesopotamia or elsewhere. I would like you to reflect that men are being sent from Shanghai and other places in China. I have not ascertained to what place they are being sent, but there is no indication that the men are to serve on garrison duty on India; it is simply stated that they will be sent there for training. If you wish, we can make a representation on the point to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The question of repatriation after the war is one on which we have addressed the Secretary of State already and, I think the Chamber of Commerce has done so, too. I thoroughly agree with the hon. member that men who have had training and experience out here should be returned here as soon as possible, and when the time comes I will emphasise that point as far as possible. There are one or two other points which members mentioned which I will leave over until we come to them in Committee.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2—In the sentence, "Civil Servant means a person" the word person was changed to "British subject."

The sentence "Competent Military Authority shall have the same meaning as in the Army Act," was added.

The numbers of various sections were altered.

Clause 3.—In sub-section D, the following clause with reference to the class of persons to whom the Ordinance shall not apply, was omitted:—"And men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service."

In sub-clause 2 of the same section the words "to include any Civil Servant in an Enrolment List" were deleted, and the following words were added:—"To decide that any civil servant of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, should be enrolled in the force."

Clause 4.—In sub-clause 1 the sentence "The said Tribunal is hereinafter referred to as the Tribunal" was omitted.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK moved that in the clause dealing with the constitution of the Tribunal, it should be made clear that no member of the Executive Council should be appointed to the Tribunal, otherwise in appeal cases there would only be one unofficial member.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I am sorry we cannot accept the suggestion made by the hon. member. But what I will say is this. If it should so happen that I should appoint a member of the Executive Council to sit on the Tribunal that member would not assist in the Executive Council in any appeal from the Tribunal.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—That does not quite meet the point made by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. The point is that the personnel of the Tribunal and the Executive Council should be distinct. If an unofficial member of the Executive Council is appointed to the Tribunal it would mean that there would be only one unofficial member of the Executive Council in place of two for hearing appeals. For that reason I support the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, and I understand the unofficial members wish to divide on the point.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—It is not an easy thing to form this Tribunal, especially at the present time when very many persons are absent from the Colony. The Executive Council is so strong numerically and by the standing of its members that I think it could spare one member to sit on this Tribunal. I do not think myself there will be any disadvantage.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—In the case of an unofficial member of the Executive Council being appointed to the Tribunal the Executive Council will be deprived of one of its representatives in appeal cases. In such a grave matter as this we do not think that is right. It is so important that we must press for a division on the point.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I will consider before our next meeting whether it is competent for me under the Royal Instructions to provide in the Bill for the appointment by me of a commercial man to sit in the Executive Council in place of any councillor who may be appointed to the Tribunal. Will that satisfy hon. members? I do not know whether it can be done. I cannot say off-hand.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I would prefer not to pass the clause as it stands.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I think we had better have a division. If either an official or an unofficial member of the Executive Council was appointed on the Tribunal it would mean the depletion of the Executive Council.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I do not follow that point. I do not see why an official member of the Executive Council should not be appointed on the Tribunal so long as the Tribunal has its substantial commercial majority. I suggest that we leave this clause over, and I may be able to meet your views in another way, if that will satisfy you.

This course was agreed upon Clause 5. This clause was added to the Bill in place of clause 11:—

(1.)—It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority, at any time or times, to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, to attend at such time and place as may be specified in the said order and there to submit himself to be medically examined for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2.)—If any such British subject without lawful excuse fails to comply with any such order as is referred to in this section he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Clause 6, formerly clause 5, was altered to read as follows:—

Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Proper Authority to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who for the time being shall be ordinarily resident within the Colony, and who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, and who, upon the medical examination referred to in section 5 of this Ordinance, shall have been certified as medically fit for enrolment in the force, to attend before the Tribunal at such time and place as may be prescribed in the said order.

At the end of sub-section 5 the words "at any one time" were added to the sentence, "Provided that any exemption granted on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position shall not be for a longer period than three months."

In sub-section 6 it was suggested by the Attorney-General that total amount of exemption to be granted on the grounds of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position be extended from four months to six.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK moved the omission of the words "six months in all," suggesting that no restriction should be placed on the Tribunal in the matter.

The Attorney-General—A stated period beyond which they cannot go will save the Tribunal much embarrassment.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—It is a help to the Tribunal to have a limit to the periods of exemption which can be granted. If there is no definite instruction the Tribunal will have great difficulty in ceasing to extend the exemption.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—This is not my own individual suggestion. I do not know whether my unofficial colleagues would agree to the substitution of nine months in place of six.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I think we want the definite period withdrawn.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It will leave the Tribunal open to great criticism in the treatment of individual cases, and it will also delay these men being made available for the Army.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Presumably the Tribunal will not act without good cause.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—There will possibly be few cases, and under the Bill as it now stands very great hardship may be done.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I am not prepared to accept that amendment.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—This is an amendment suggested to me by business men and I think they would wish to have this proviso carried to a division.

The amendment that the time-limit for exemption should be expunged was lost, the unofficial members all voting for it.

Sub-section 7 of section 4 was amended to read as follows, the words in brackets representing the alteration:—

The Tribunal shall communicate [in writing] to each British subject whose case has been enquired into the decision of the Tribunal with reference to such British subject.

Clause 6, renumbered 7, was amended to read as follows, the words in brackets representing the alteration:—

The Tribunal shall forthwith make a report to the Governor of the cases in which [the Tribunal has decided to grant exception], stating in each such case the ground of exemption and also a report of the cases in which the Tribunal has [decided that the British subject in question should be enrolled, stating in every] case the date on which such [decision] was communicated [in writing] to the British subject in question.

Clause 9, renumbered 10, section 1, providing for the publication of names in the *Gazette* Enrolment List was altered to read as follows:—

(*a*) Every person in whose case the Tribunal has decided that such person should be enrolled, provided that no appeal against such decision has been prosecuted before the Governor-in-Council.

(*b*) Every person in whose case the Governor-in-Council on appeal has decided that such person should be enrolled.

(*c*) Every Civil Servant in whose case the Governor has decided that such Civil Servant should be enrolled.

(*d*) Every person who has reported himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General under the provisions of section 9 of this Ordinance.

(*e*) Every person who has been convicted of unlawfully failing so to report himself and who has not successfully appealed against such convictions.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to omit from such Enrolment Lists the name of any person who before the 25th day of May, 1918, applied to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony.

In the original draft of the Bill the date up to which the names of volunteers could be omitted from the Lists was June 1st, but as the telegram relating to conscription was published in May the Government suggested that the date should be changed from June 1st to May 1st. Upon the motion of Mr. Pollock the date was finally altered, as shown above, to May 20th, when the telegram relating to the introduction of conscription was actually published.

Clause 13 was amended to read as follows, the second and third sections being additions:—

(1) The Tribunal shall, for the purpose of any enquiry which it is authorised under the provisions of this Ordinance to make, have all the powers of the Supreme Court in respect of the following matters:—

(*a*) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath or otherwise;

(*b*) compelling the production of documents; and

(*c*) punishing persons guilty of contempt.

(2) Every British subject ordered to attend before the Tribunal, and every Civil Servant whose case may be enquired into by the Governor under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, on oath if so required, truthfully and fully answer all enquiries which may be addressed to such British subject or Civil Servant by the Tribunal or by the Governor, as the case may be, and shall produce any documents in his possession or under his control which the Tribunal or the Governor, as the case may be, may order such British subject or Civil Servant to produce.

(3) If any such British subject or Civil Servant, as the case may be, fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-clause (2) of this section, he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK inquired whether permission would be granted for counsel, solicitors or other agents to appear for parties before the Tribunal and the Governor-in-Council. He said: I think that power should be inserted in the Bill itself. If the Attorney-General has not drafted it may I suggest that the matter be brought up in Committee on Monday next?

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—We leave it to the Tribunal to fix its own procedure. There is no objection to any man, if he so desires, being represented before the Governor-in-Council by counsel, solicitor, or other agent.

The Council was then adjourned until Monday at 2.30 p.m., when the Bill will be finally passed through the Committee stage and read a third time.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed at which the Colonial Secretary presided.

The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of six hundred dollars ($600) in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, other charges, extra legal expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—Owing to the great pressure in the offices of the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor it was desirable that in certain recent criminal cases counsel should be instructed to prosecute. This vote is to cover fees of counsel in two cases and the cost of an opinion in another case.

The vote was agreed to.

*(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)*

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.
—:o:—
THE RENOWNED "MAXHED"
OILED SILK
RAINCOATS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THE VERY LIGHTEST RAINCOAT MADE AND ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.
ALL SIZES AND COLOURS.
$25.00 each.
—:o:—
THE "MAXHED" SHIP'S BRIDGE
BLACK OILSKINS
FOR ROUGH WEAR.
SINGLE, DOUBLE SHOULDERS $10.50
DOUBLE THROUGHOUT $12.50
AGENTS FOR
BURBERRY'S AND ZAMBRENE'S.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
18

GOING TO BUILD?
COVER IT WITH
Certain-teed
Roofing
A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, garage, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is *durable* and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite *Guarantee*.
We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Hotel Mansions, HONGKONG. Missions Building, CANTON.
1180

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
—:o:—
NEW
GOLF BROGUES
and
SPORT SHOES
FOR
LADIES.
—:o:—
THE "KELTIC" BRAND.
TAN, DARK BROWN, BLACK.

MONTSERRAT
Lime Juice
*Brings to your lips the juice of the lime fruit.*
It is a drink that is always cooling and refreshing. The children love it. Order a few bottles to-day. Large supplies have been lately shipped from London.
*MONTSERRAT is sold by all leading Storekeepers.*

1128

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after the 7th instant, the SUPPLY OF WATER by House-Services will be restored in the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1918. [2114

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA COMPETITION.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS, 1918.

THE date up to which Prizes won by TOMBOLA Tickets can be obtained has been extended to NOON 12th June, 1918.

Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold and the proceeds given to the Funds for which the TOMBOLA was organized.

P. H. HOLYOAK,
President.
[2113

**IIDA SHOTEN**
Established 1892.

4-chome, Karamonomachi, Higashiku, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "Iidashoten, Osaka."

**ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS.**

Our Specialities are:—
Rubber Sheets of all kinds and sizes; Rubber Hoses and Pipes of all sizes and styles; Rubber Erasers; Rubber Toys; Rubber Balls; Rubber Rollers for Machinery; Tyres for Motor Cars, Cycles and Carriages; Divers' Clothing; Rubber Shoes; Rubber Boots; Ebonite, etc., etc.

Correspondence Invited.
[2112

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.

THE MEETING OF MOTORISTS called for Friday next is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, 14th June.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1918. [2106

FOR SALE.

PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.

Apply, from 12 to 3 P.M., and 5 to 9 P.M., Room 69, KING EDWARD HOTEL
[2107

PROPOSED SAILING
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"MANDASAN MARU,"

Loading on or about the 8th June.

For other particulars, please apply to—

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT,
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents.
[2097

OUTLERS' COMPANY.

SHEFFIELD ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A few years ago, the Sheffield Cutlers' Company, being aware of the great damage done to the City and Trade of Sheffield by the improper use by unscrupulous Manufacturers and Merchants in all parts of the World of the name "SHEFFIELD" upon goods not manufactured there, established a Fund, with the assistance of the City generally, amounting to about £10,000 to enable action to be taken to suppress such frauds.

The Sheffield Advisory Committee, which administers this Fund, has already taken action through the Courts, and in other ways in various parts of the World, against Manufacturers and Merchants who have unscrupulously taken advantage of the reputation of Sheffield by using the name of Sheffield upon their goods.

The Cutlers' Company desires to bring the existence of this Fund before the notice of Manufacturers and Merchants all over the World, and to say that they will commence proceedings, without hesitation, against anyone who illegally uses the name of Sheffield upon goods which are not manufactured in that City, upon proof being furnished to them of the perpetration of such fraud.

The Cutlers' Company will be grateful if any one in doubt as to the honest origin of goods supposed to be of Sheffield manufacture will at once communicate any information in their possession to the Law Clerk at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, England, so that the matter can be fully investigated.

(By Order)
R. T. WILSON, *Law Clerk.*
[1993

## INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us in Hongkong and elsewhere under the name of B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., has been acquired by Messrs. ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., LTD., and will henceforth be carried on in their name.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co.
[2093

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co. in Hongkong and elsewhere has been acquired by us and will henceforth be carried on under our name.

Mr. B. MONTEITH WEBB has been appointed Managing Director of our Business in Hongkong and will Sign for our Company.

Dated the 1st June, 1918

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., LTD.
[2094

NOTICE.

MR. A. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firm's business here from this date, upon Mr. E. A. SOOLEMANJEE leaving the Colony shortly.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO,
79, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918. [2095

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St George's Buildings.
[2095

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale. | Registry No. | Locality. | Boundary Measurements. | | | | Contents in Square feet. | Annual Rent. | Upset Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | N. | S. | E. | W. | | $ | $ |
| 1 | Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1337. | West of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1254, Yaumati. | feet 40'0" | feet 40'0" | feet 116" | feet 118" | 4,779 | 00 | 19,116 |

[2089

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
[88

NOW READY.

THE

# DIRECTORY

AND

# CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

## 1918

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE:

Large Edition ... ... ... $11.00
Abridged ,, ... ... ... 7.00

## INTIMATIONS

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the European Members of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the co-operation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1918. [2094

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time-table.

Time-tables will be available on FRIDAY the 7th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon-Canton Railway,
British Section.

By Order,

WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Canton-Kowloon Railway,
Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 6th June, 1918. [2110

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
[1628

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.

Apply to—

THE TREASURY.
[2108

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vœux Road Central.
[2109

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1987

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[2088

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply— C. H. GALE,
P.W.D
[1958

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK, for 4 or 5 months.

Reply— "D."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2098

## INTIMATION

# WATSON'S

# FORMAZONE

*(REGISTERED).*

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

PINTS $1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. „ „

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 433.
[12

BIRTH.

LINDSAY-WOODS.—At 18A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. T. P. LINDSAY-WOODS, a daughter.
[2105

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7TH JUNE, 1918.

## THE VALUE OF BRAINS IN THE ARMY.

OF all military qualities personal courage in the rank and file is probably held highest in popular estimation, yet NAPOLEON, the ablest and most experienced of leaders, placed it third only amongst soldierly qualifications, ranking endurance and discipline as of greater military value. So much emphasis has recently been laid on the importance of "brains" in connection with leadership in the field that it would not be strange were the possession of intellectual ability to be classified by public opinion, like courage in the lower ranks, as the principal, if not the sole, requisite for the exercise of the command of a division or higher formation, knowledge, balance, and the rest being relegated to the background. Whatever popular opinion may hold as to the importance of "brains," one bygone commander, at any rate, was sceptical as to their supreme value, for it is related that he expressed emphatic doubts as to the suitability of a certain officer for employment, and, when a member of his staff hastily replied, "But, sir," he has brains," he exclaimed: "Brains! What does he want with brains? You and I have got on well enough without them." Many a true word is spoken in jest, and since courage, apparently, does not take first place amongst soldierly qualities, it may be asked seriously whether "brains" are indeed the all-important qualification for success as a subordinate commander in the field? The military lessons of the past are for the moment held somewhat at a discount, and therefore to be quoted with caution, but since those of the present war are not yet visible in their proper perspective it may not be inappropriate to turn to the wars of the nineteenth century for information. Twice within 100 years great national armies were raised, officered and led in conditions analogous to those which have obtained in the British army since 1914, and it may, therefore, not unreasonably be claimed that the experience of the French in the wars of the Revolution and NAPOLEON, and of our American kindred in their great Civil War, may be of considerable assistance in forming a just conclusion in this matter.

To those who treasure the belief that the generals of the Revolution and the Marshals of NAPOLEON made successful war by instinct alone, and without the assistance of knowledge and experience, the sober facts of the situation are likely to prove disconcerting. Of the foremost leaders of the Revolutionary armies DUMOURIEZ had entered the Royal army when quite a boy and had served with distinction as an officer in the Seven Years' war; KLEBER was trained at a military college in Bavaria and was for seven years an officer in the Austrian service; JOURDAN enlisted in the Royal Army at the age of fifteen and was for six years on service in America; while HOCHE and MARCEAU both enlisted at sixteen and rose to be non-commissioned officers; PICHEGRU enlisted at an early age and became a warrant officer; and MOREAU also enlisted but was bought out by his father and sent back to college to finish his education. It is stated, further, that the "standard of the non-commissioned rank in the Royal Army just before the Revolution was extremely high—since the officers of the *ancien régime* left the entire organization, discipline and control in the hands of the non-commissioned officers, and seldom, if ever, visited their companies either in barracks or on the parade ground." Like the generals of the Revolution, NAPOLEON'S Marshals were recruited from all ranks and classes. Nine of the twenty-six had held commissions in the Royal Army previously to the Revolution in ranks ranging from lieutenant-general to lieutenant; one was a Polish Prince and ex-officer of the Austrian Army; another had passed through an Artillery College, but did not take up a commission; eleven had been in the ranks of the Royal Army—nine as non-commissioned officers and two, one of whom was JOURDAN, as privates; while four only had no military training before joining the Revolutionary Armies. The careers of the nine ex-regular officers prior to the Revolution appear to have been such as are generally associated with professional keenness and ambition. They entered military schools or colleges at the early age of fourteen or fifteen, then usually served against the British on the side of the Americans, or learnt the wider aspects of their profession on the staff. The non-commissioned officers and privates were, without exception, men of adventurous character whose tastes, like those of MOREAU, HOCHE, MARCEAU and PICHEGRU, prompted them to leave their homes, schools or business and enlist at ages varying from fifteen to nineteen. The principal characteristics common to the four generals of the Revolution who rose from the ranks—JOURDAN, HOCHE, MARCEAU and MOREAU—may be said to have been courage and coolness, while of NAPOLEON'S four non-professional Marshals—BRUNE, MORTIER, BESSIERES and SUCHET—three were also distinguished for courage. Two of the Marshals seem, however, to have earned their promotion mainly by loyalty, one was an administrator, and the fourth was most remarkable for energy and tact.

Just as the large majority of NAPOLEON'S Marshals and of the foremost generals of the Revolution had gained military experience prior to its outbreak, so in the Civil war in the United States "all the army commanders from 1861-1865 on either side were West Point (Military College) graduates, but many were indifferent officers. On the other hand, others climbed Fame's military ladder who never attended a military school. Generals LOGAN and TERRY, on the Northern side, and Generals FORREST and GORDON, on the Southern side, were distinguished examples; but if to their soldierly qualifications a military education had been added their ascent to distinction would have been greatly facilitated." One prominent fact stands out—that in the long wars following the Revolution as well as in the Civil war the men who rose from the ranks seem to have got on well enough without "brains." Military knowledge, indeed, rather than "brains" appears to have constituted one of the highest claims for leadership in the field, and, further, any intellectual superiority they may have possessed did not enable those who at first were without the requisite knowledge to overcome this handicap to promotion.

Modern war is certainly not less complicated than were the wars of the end of the eighteenth and beginning and middle of the nineteenth centuries, and the conditions under which it is waged do not appear more favourable to the attainment of that firm grasp of the practical application of principles which must be possessed by those who aspire to the control of formations in the field. It is probable, therefore, that the experience of 1791-1815 and of 1861-1865 will be repeated in the present war. The fact is that the army is a learned profession, and, as a rule, the knowledge necessary for the handling of bodies of troops is not innate but, like other skill, is gained gradually and after close study as well as practice. Consequently, worth oppressed by military ignorance will, as ever, rise but slowly. But "brains," it may be urged, must be of value in the field as in other affairs, and, if so, where do they take rank amongst the normal qualifications for leadership? The answer is, apparently, not in the first flight, since energy, dash and daring, resolution, force of character, loyalty and tact, rather than high intelligence, were the characteristics of the non-professional leaders who attained high command in the Revolutionary, Napoleonic, and American Civil Wars. Those Marshals and generals, also, who rose from the ranks of the Royal Army were men of adventurous character, of action and enterprise rather than intellectual distinction, and in more than one instance were remarkable for the time they spent in hard study of the theory of war. In most human affairs intelligence cannot act without a medium of sound knowledge to guide and control the judgment, but in the field—and this is not generally grasped—neither knowledge nor intelligence will avail unless the mind is so firmly balanced and the character so resolute that these can be applied in the most disadvantageous and trying circumstances of danger, hardship and fatigue. NAPOLEON, indeed, affirmed that a "general should, above all, be cool-headed in order to estimate things at their true value; he must not be influenced by good or bad news." A cool head, then, seems to be the most important qualification for leadership, since without it "brains" will not function and knowledge cannot be applied. The biggest brains and most complete knowledge are evidently useless in the field if the mind becomes confused under the influence of excitement and danger. Even a cool head, however, is of no great military value without knowledge how to act, while the personal qualities of force of character, daring, and energy are also necessary to ensure the execution of what has been decided. When asked in 1865 to dismiss General GRANT, President LINCOLN remarked: "I cannot spare this general; he fights." "Brains," alas! appear to belong to a less important category so far as commanders of more ordinary mould are concerned. In the greatest leaders—ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CAESAR, NELSON, NAPOLEON and their like—they are found in happy combination with the other qualities and qualifications which are summed up in the word "genius."

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As a result of the Union Church Jumble Sale held on May 1st a draft for £33.10 was sent to the National Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge-of-Weir.

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The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Wednesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 1; bubonic plague, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 3 (1 death).

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At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is being celebrated this morning at 7 o'clock by a Low Pontifical Mass, conducted by Bishop Pozzoni. At 7.30 a.m. there will be High Mass. In the evening vespers will be sung by the Sanctuary Choir, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Father Sebastian A. da Silva, S.J., the Superior of the Shui Hing Mission, will preach. There will be a musical "At Home" at the Catholic Union Club at 9.15 p.m.

# THE WAR.

## EUROPE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE THE BLOODIEST SUMMER EVER KNOWN.

### ENEMY CANNOT HOPE TO PROGRESS FURTHER.

### SURPRISE STAGE PASSED AND ARTILLERY NOT BROUGHT UP

### ALLIED SHIP-BUILDING PROGRESS.

*Franco-Belgian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**BRITISH FRONT.**

RAIDS.

LONDON, June 5th.
1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Lens and southward of the La Bassee Canal, capturing a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid southwestward of Morlancourt, capturing some prisoners.

Hostile artillery were active at nighttime northward of the Scarpe and Lys rivers, also in the Merris and Ypres-Comines Canal sectors.

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

LONDON, June 5th.
10.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—As a result of an attempted enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Morlancourt we took 21 prisoners.

BLOODIEST SUMMER EVER KNOWN.

LONDON, June 5th.
1.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight yesterday, says:—The enemy's activity has relaxed for the first time since May 27th. The battle seems to have reached a stage similar to that which marked the picardy offensive of March 29th, when the enemy's march was definitively arrested. Now, as then, the enemy cannot hope to progress further until he has brought up his artillery, but renewed enemy attempts must then be expected to be more violent than before. But by far greater odds are in our favour, as the surprise stage has passed.

The Americans have already been engaged, and have borne themselves so well as to justify the most optimistic forecasts. The enemy must have noted their numbers and efficiency, and therefore he is likely to exert his utmost effort to reach a decision before the autumn, when the increased American numbers will have wiped out the enemy's present numerical superiority. Europe, therefore, is likely to experience the bloodiest summer ever known.

FLUCTUATION OF BATTLE.

LONDON, June 5th.

The fluctuating character of the battle was strikingly illustrated yesterday. There was every reason to hope that the enemy was held, but he made another desperate effort between the Aisne and the Ourcq, apparently endeavouring to outflank Villers-Cotterets, which he failed to capture frontally. This area flanks the Soissons—Paris road, and the enemy pressure here was supported by fierce attacks by the wings, especially in the Compeigne area, the villages on either side of the Ourcq being the scenes of very hard fighting. The enemy met with a measure of success, but at an excessive cost, and experts consider that the result of the fighting was favourable to the French, the enemy failing to make any impression on Villers-Cotterets or Retz forest. The part played by the Americans shows that the reserves which the enemy affected to despise are already effectively in action.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, June 5th.
10.45 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—We threw back the enemy towards Amblenycutry and captured positions northwards of Dommiers.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

RAIDERS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 4th.
10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhoods of Beaumont Hamel and Boyelles.

The French drove off an attempted raid north-westward of Kemmel Hill, securing a few prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

There was less air activity on Monday. Our night-fliers dropped 18 tons of bombs, chiefly on railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai, and Luxemburg.

We brought down three and drove down one. No British machine is missing.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 4th.
10.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states: The enemy captured small trench-sectors south-westward of Merris.

We captured, after hard fighting, a few trenches northward of the Aisne.

We took the heights of Vauxbuin and westward of Chaudin.

We stormed Pernant and Missy-aux-Bois, driving back the enemy to the Le Soetlier—Dommiers line.

Several batteries and a few thousand prisoners were captured.

French counter-attacks astride the Ourcq failed.

*LATEST CABLES.*

**FRENCH FRONT.**

FRENCH INFANTRY IMPROVE LINE.

PARIS, June 5th.

A *communiqué* states:—Local attacks continued last evening and during the night on the northern edge of Carlepont Woods. Our machine-guns stopped two attacks.

Other attempts in the region of Autriches, east of Dommiers, and in the direction of Corcy also failed.

An infantry action, supported by Tanks, north of Corcy enabled us to improve our line on the edge of the forest.

The Germans south of the Ourcq directed violent attacks against Chezy and the south-east, which we smashed, inflicting serious losses.

FRENCH PREMIER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, May 31st.

The *Times* Correspondent at Paris states that M. Clemenceau has just returned from the front, where he had a narrow escape. He had just left a certain point, where he had been surveying the positions with a General, when a patrol of Uhlans dashed up. The General was killed and a number of the escort were captured.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

PARIS, May 31st.

A *Havas* special correspondent on the French battlefront, reporting to-day, states:—Hitherto the Germans have encountered a defence in proportion of one to six of the attackers, but the enemy High Command is fully aware we have several millions of men forming intact active armies of picked troops animated with an incomparable *moral* which will be thrown in against them somewhere. We are disposing our reserves in our own way, and they will intervene when and where we choose. Hitherto the Germans have had the choice of ground, but we will have the most important choice, namely, that of a battlefield on which the fate of Germany may be decided. Hence there is no cause for alarm. Our High Command will not act hastily, but according to a rigorous plan. The hour is grave, and we must maintain calm.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, June 5th.
2.50 a.m.

An American official *communiqué* states:—North-westward of Chateau Thierry we broke up an enemy attempt to advance southward through Neuilly Woods.

A counter-attack drove back the enemy northward of these woods.

On the Marne Front the German battalion which crossed the river at Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by French and American troops and forced to retreat to the right bank, sustaining severe losses in killed and prisoners.

We shelled the enemy's position in Woevre, using gas.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

PARIS, June 4th.
1.22 a.m.

Faverolles, which the enemy attacked, was held by us, also Troesnes.

The fight was equally lively in the region south of the Ourcq.

The enemy, supported by numerous artillery, directed their effort against Mosloy, Neuilly, La Poterie, Corcy and Bourescches.

A counter-attack enabled us to recapture Mosloy.

Fierce fighting occurred in the villages of Neuilly and La Potorie, which, after passing from hand to hand, remained in the possession of the Germans.

American troops checked the advance of German forces which were trying to enter Neuilly Wood, and by a magnificent counter-attack threw them back to north of the Wood.

Farther south, the enemy has not been able to realise any gain.

On the Marne front the enemy battalion which crossed to the left bank before Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by French and American troops and driven back to the other bank.

An enemy pontoon was destroyed. We captured 100 prisoners.

*Naval Activities.*

*EARLIER CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.**

LONDON, June 4th.

The Admiralty announce:—A British destroyer was sunk on May 31st, after a collision.

There were no casualties.

*The Near East.*

*EARLIER CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**TURKISH REPORT.**

LONDON, June 4th.

A Turkish *communiqué* states:—We occupied Tank in Mesopotamia.

*General.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

**GENERAL ROBERTSON'S NEW APPOINTMENT.**

LONDON, June 5th.

The Press Bureau announces that as a temporary measure General Robertson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain.

**THE EMIGRATION BILL.**

LONDON, June 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, in moving the second reading of the Emigration Bill, which is based on the recommendation of the Dominions' Royal Commission and the Empire Settlement Committee, said that it established a central emigration authority of 17 or 18 members, including the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and a limited number of unofficial members, some of whom were ladies. Advice and financial assistance would be given to emigrants, and there would also be administrative control of passage brokers, passage brokers' agents, and those engaged in selling passages to intending emigrants.

Mr. Hewins predicted that the Bill will enable the mother country and the Dominions to co-operate in the best possible use of the man-power of the Empire after the war.

**THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.**

LONDON, June 5th.

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming celebration of the silver wedding of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, which is the first such celebration in the case of a reigning sovereign since King George III.

Their Majesties, desiring that money should not be diverted from war purposes, have decided to accept only one personal present, namely, that from the citizens of London, but no ban is placed on celebrations not involving personal gifts. For example, Newfoundland is giving 6,000 pairs of socks to Her Majesty the Queen to be sent to the troops, or to be used otherwise at Her Majesty's discretion.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

**SUPREME WAR COUNCIL**

LONDON, June 5th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Supreme War Council held its sixth session in circumstances of great gravity for the alliance of free peoples. The German Government, relieved of all pressure on the East Front by Russia's collapse, concentrated to gain a decision in Europe before the United States can bring her full strength effectively to bear. The advantage of strategic position and superior railway facilities has enabled the enemy Command to gain some initial successes. He will undoubtedly renew the attacks, and the Allied nations may still be exposed to critical days.

After a review of the whole position, the Council is convinced that the Allies are bearing their trials in the forthcoming campaign with the same fortitude as they have ever exhibited in the defence of Right, that they will baffle the enemy's purpose and in due course bring him to defeat. Everything possible is being done to sustain and support the armies in the field. The arrangements for unity of command have greatly improved the position of the Allied Armies and are working smoothly and successfully. The Council has complete confidence in Generalissimo Foch. It regards with pride and admiration the valour of the Allied troops. Thanks to President Wilson's prompt and cordial co-operation in the arrangements for the transportation and brigading, the American troops will prevent the enemy wearing out the Allied reserve before exhausting his own.

The Council is confident of the ultimate result. The Allied peoples are resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to Berlin's despotism, and their armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat the German onset. They have only to endure with patience to the end to make the victory for freedom secure. The free peoples and their magnificent soldiers will save civilisation.

LONDON, May 5th.

The Press Bureau announce:—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir A. Weir, and Sir A. Wilson have returned from France, after attending the Supreme War Council.

**SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.**

NEW DEPARTURE IN CONSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

The zeal to expedite shipbuilding is illustrated by two launchings at Port Newark, which are a new departure in steel ship construction.

The vessels are made entirely of plates of shapes hitherto used in the construction of buildings and bridges. One hundred and fifty ships of this type have been ordered. All the parts are standardised, and it is expected that two or three vessels weekly will be produced from this yard.

**IRISH APPOINTMENTS.**

LONDON, June 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. Sir James Campbell, the Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to the Right Hon. Sir Ignatius O'Brien, resigned. The latter has been elevated to the peerage.

**SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN.**

ACCELERATION IN FITTING OUT.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Admiralty announces that 197,274 tons of merchantmen were completed during May compared with 111,533 tons in April.

Lord Pirie comments on the satisfactory output, and says great credit is due to the whole industry, especially to the firms engaged in fitting out the vessels. The efforts to reduce the period between the launching and completion of merchantmen have produced satisfactory results, the average time for fitting out having been considerably reduced. For example, a 5,000 ton steamer was completed in 19 days after being launched. The acceleration in fitting out increased the output in May, but the output should be gauged over an extended period, not on the results in any one month.

**NURSES RECEIVE MILITARY MEDAL.**

LONDON, June 4th.

The *Gazette* announces the award of Military Medals to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty during enemy air raids at casualty clearing stations and in hospital. As an example, Sisters Mary Brown and Marie Lutwick were with the matron and a sister when the former was severely wounded and the latter killed.

Sister Brown attended them and Sister Lutwick crossed the open bomb-swept ground and brought help. Both subsequently returned to the clearing-station and worked for many hours in great danger.

**RATEABLE VALUE OF THE COLONY.**

A NEW ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Arthur Chapman, the Assessor, reports that by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, he has made a new valuation of the whole Colony with the result that the ateable value has increased from $14,410,153 to $15,639,736—an addition of $1,228,583 or 8·52 per cent.

The following Table gives a comparison o the Assessments for 1917-1918 and 1918-1919:—

| District. | Valuation 1917-1918. $ | Valuation 1918-1919. $ | Increase. $ | Per cent. % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The City of Victoria ..... | 11,766,775 | 12,745,655 | 978,880 | 8·31 |
| Hill District and Hongkong Villages ..... | 901,320 | 969,994 | 68,674 | 4·15 |
| Kowloon, Point and Kowloon Villages with New Kowloon. | 1,712,058 | 1,923,087 | 211,029 | 12·32 |
| Total .. | $14,410,153 | 15,638,736 | 1,228, 83 | 8·5- |

Comparative Statement showing the Rateable Value of the Colony of Hongkong in each of the ten years from 1909-1910 to 1918-1919 inclusive:—

| Year. | Rateable Value. $ | Increase as compared with previous year. $ | Decrease as compared with previous year. $ | Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Rateable Value as compared with the previous year. % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909-10.. | 10,760,002 | | 65,851 | 0·59 Decrease. |
| 1910-11.. | 11,082,119 | 331,277 | .. | 2·93 Increase. |
| 1911-12.. | 11,161,327 | 79,211 | .. | 0·1 do. |
| 1912-13.. | 12,312,243 | 1,150,916 | .. | 10·31 do. |
| 1913-14.. | 12,440,812 | 128,600 | .. | 1·15 do. |
| 1914-15.. | 14,410,103 | 1,974,291 | .. | 15·87 do. |
| 1915-16.. | 14,287,285 | .. | 122,818 | 0·65 Decrease. |
| 1916-17.. | 14,282,129 | .. | 5,099 | 0·03 do. |
| 1917-18.. | 14,410,153 | 127,967 | .. | 0·89 Increase. |
| 1918-19.. | 15,639,736 | 1,228,583 | .. | 8·52 do. |

**UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.**

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has dispatched the two cases during May containing the following:—58 rolled bandages, 24 many-tail bandages, 29 eye bandages, 29 pyjama suits, 13 vests, 16 pairs bed socks, 54 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 30 hold-all bags, 75 milk covers, 21 hospital squares, 8 mosquito nets, 48 shirts, 12 mops, 18 helmets, 10 surgical caps, 26 packs of cards, 48 handkerchiefs, and 24 scrubbers.

The following letter has been received:—

R.A.M.C. MESS,
2nd Eastern General Hospital,
Dyke Road, Brighton,
27.3.18.

DEAR MADAM,—Your kind letter was sent in to me here, as I came home on leave and obtained permission not to return to Egypt, having been away from England so long. I wrote off at once and asked my assistants in Cairo to take over the things, give them to the hospital, and tell the O.C. and Matron to be sure and write and thank you, and I hope this has been done before this. I am ever so much obliged to you for your kindness in sending things to Egypt for the wounded, and hope you will still continue to do so. The 27th General Hospital, Abbassia, Cairo, or the Nasrieh Military Hospital, Cairo, will always be delighted to get gifts, and they will, I know, always let you know of their safe arrival. It is always best to address the parcels to the O.C.

Again thanking you and the ladies very much indeed.—Believe me, sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. CL. GORDON HALL.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A REFORMED SLACKER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As a lot of unkind things have recently been said about me in the papers, I would like to call your attention to the fact that in the last fortnight I have joined the following:—

(*i*) Fire Brigade.
(*ii*) Artillery Company.
(*iii*) Engineer Company.
(*iv*) Mounted Police.
(*v*) Censor's Department.

As a result of my activities I think at least half-a-dozen other men can be spared for the front and I trust that I shall no longer be referred to in your columns as

A SLACKER.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1918.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### A HAWKING NUISANCE.

A hawker was charged with crying his wares in a prohibited area.

Inspector Gordon said that this class of man was a great nuisance to the residents of Kowloon. The Police were continually receiving complaints from people living at Humphrey's Buildings and elsewhere of the annoyance caused them by hawkers.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant $1.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

A Chinese student was charged, on remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents, who live in a village near Canton.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant suddenly disappeared one afternoon, taking with him the little boy. The parents informed the Canton Police, who got into communication with Hongkong, with the result that defendant was traced to an unoccupied house at Yaumati, where he had hidden the child.

Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, committed defendant for trail at the criminal sessions.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a woman at 4, Tai Wong Street.

Complainant said that while she was walking along Tai Wong Street defendant came up from behind and, taking the ear-pick which was fixed in her hair, ran away. She raised an alarm and Police Reservist J. J. Thomas followed defendant and arrested him. The ear-pick was found in his pocket.

Defendant denied the theft and said the woman had the ear-pick in her hair all the time. He was working for the Government, and Government servants did not commit larcenies.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

OCCASIONALLY CADDY TO "FOREIGN DEVILS."

A little Chinese boy was charged with being in unlawful possession of two saws.

A *lukong* said he met defendant carrying the saws in Nathan Road, Kowloon, and could not get a satisfactory explanation of how he came to be in possession of them.

Defendant said the saws were given him by a man whom he was unable to identify. He added that he was occasionally employed as a caddy by some *fan kwais* ("foreign-devils.")

Mr. Wolfe: You had better be careful, young man, how you use such expressions in future.

Defendant was fined $5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Hans Tollessen, a Norwegian, was charged with being drunk and incapable in Pedder Street on Wednesday night.

Sergeant Blackman said the defendant was found by an Indian constable, lying on the road drunk. The Police had to carry the man to the charge-room. He was so incapable that the Police had great difficulty in finding out his address to get in communication with his friends and they had to lock him up for the night.

Defendant, who looked a sorry spectacle with his face scratched all over and his clothes disarranged and dirty, said he had nothing to say, except that he was intoxicated at the time and was oblivious of what he was doing.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $3.

NEW ZEALAND M.P.S TO SERVE.

In connection with the sentence to two years' imprisonment of Mr. Webb, Labour member for Grey in the House of Representatives, for disobeying military orders the New Zealand Government his announced that it does not intend to exempt members of Parliament from military service.

# WAR BOND TICKETS

## ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

## LAST 6 DAYS

## OF SALE

## BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

**PRICE $5.00 EACH.**

**ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.**

[1634

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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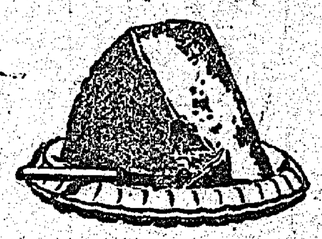

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me up" is **LEA & PERRINS'** Sauce with *Soda-water.*

The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

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## "ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:
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## CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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## NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE ... ... ... ... ... ... $5

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## MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommanded at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

*Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.*
*Sold by all Chemists.*

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
## THERAPION No. 1
## THERAPION No. 2
## THERAPION No. 3

CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOSTWIDOL, ETC. USED BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2/9 EACH. SEND STAMP AND ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. STOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. GET NEW BRACER (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION. EASY TO TAKE. SURE AID. LASTING CURE. BEWARE THAT TRADE MISLEAD WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH CASE AND CAPSULE. REFUSED TO ALL GENUINE PACKING. SEE NAMES "THERAPION."

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## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
**RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY**
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 32 years.

PRICE ..... $2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.


## THE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

### LOCAL NEWSPAPER PROSECUTED

### NAVAL CENSOR ADMITS THE COLONY'S SAFETY IS NOT PREJUDICED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, printer and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph* was summoned for publishing certain information in regard to the arrival and descriptions of two of H.M.'s ships in contravention of the Censorship regulations.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. H. W. Looker appeared for the defence.

The Crown Solicitor said he did not think it necessary to mention the names of the ships. His Worship knew what it was all about.

A clerk in the Crown Solicitor's office deposed to purchasing a copy of the paper which contained the offending paragraph.

Col. L. Mayhew, R.M.L.I., said: The ships mentioned in the third paragraph under the heading "Shipping News" are ships in His Majesty's Service. The paragraph in question purports to give information regarding the movements and descriptions of the ships No authority for publication was asked for or given.

Mr. Looker: These two ships passed through here on their way to Shanghai?

Witness: Yes.

How long were they here?—One about a fortnight, and the other about ten days.

Where did they lie when they were here?—In the dockyard, as far as I know.

Do you know where they were berthed on arrival, and the time of their arrival?—No.

Under what legislative provisions do you carry on your duty of naval censoring?

The Crown Solicitor: I think that is going too far, because of the present state of affairs

The Magistrate: What legislative provisions?

The Crown Solicitor: I don't know what he means

Mr. Looker: I want to find out whether he is acting under a Legislative Council order in regard to his duties.

Witness: The General is the Deputy Chief Censor in Hongkong and deputes military and Naval Officers in Hongkong as censors. I think I am a censor acting as deputy for the General.

Mr. Looker:—And in carrying out these duties do you have any particular regard to legislative enactments or an Order-in-Council, or do you simply use your intelligence?—No, we go according to regulations.

Can you refer me to any particular regulations?

The Crown Solicitor: I object to that.

The Magistrate: You most not refer to anything departmental.

Mr. Looker. I do not refer to it. I wish to know whether you carry on your censoring duties in accordance with any regulations, published regulations, or enactments of any description?—Witness: Yes.

Don't you know generally what these regulations are?—I can tell you what they are.

Can you refer to any particular regulations?—I really cannot tell you that.

The Magistrate: Mr. Looker has perused the regulations and is asking whether they are right.

Mr. Looker: Do you regard to any other regulations than these (copy of Censorship regulations exhibited)?—I don't see quite what that has got to do with this case. As far as it goes, I am acting under those regulations.

As far as it goes, do you consider the question of this paragraph from the point of view of the safety of the Realm, or the safety of the Colony, or in the interest of the Empire generally?—I consider it as contravening the censorship regulations.

Yes, quite so; but I am asking you if the publication of this is prejudicial to the interests of the Colony, or the Empire generally?—I don't think it is for me to say. I only consider it a breach of the regulations.

Do you know the paper called *Shipping and Engineering* at all?—Yes.

It is published in Shanghai, is it not?—Yes.

I would like you just to read the article appearing in that paper. I think it is exactly the same article as that which is the subject of contention. In fact, the article was clipped from that paper.—Yes.

Do you know the paper called the *North China Daily News*?—Yes.

Will you be good enough to look at this paragraph—it contains the gist of the news?—Yes.

That paper has, you know, probably the largest circulation of any in China?—Yes.

The Magistrate: Is there a censorship in Shanghai?

Mr. Looker: As far as I understand, there is not. I do not know whether Col. Mayhew can give us the information.

Col. Mayhew: I don't know. I don't think there could be in view of this.

Mr. Looker: Do you know the *Shanghai Mercury*?—Yes.

Will you look at this paragraph. It contains the gist of the matter it may safely be said?—Yes.

Do you carry out any censoring of newspapers when they arrive in the Colony?—No.

Did you know at the time you saw this paragraph in the *Telegraph* that it had been published in other papers?—Not at the time.

Am I right in thinking that these proceedings were instituted at your instigation?—They were instituted by direction of the late Commodore.

I wish you to pay particular attention to the Order-in-Council on page 12 under which these regulations are made. You will notice that that Order-in-Council states that "whereas by an Order-in-Council, dated the 26th Day of October, 1896, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to make provision for the security of the Colonies in times of emergency," and you will notice that section 3, sub-section 1 a reads: "The Governor may make regulations for securing public safety and the defence of the Colony,' and then it goes on to name the class of subjects in regard to which he can make regulations, and the first class is censorship. In view of the fact that the information published in the *Telegraph* was previously published in both those papers in Shanghai, and in *Shipping and Engineering* do you think that the publication in the *Telegraph* was prejudicial to the security of the Colony or to public safety or defence?—I don't think it is within my province to answer that question. There are certain regulations published and they have not been carried out. I have to see that they are carried out. In my opinion, I certainly do not think in this case it will be prejudicial to the safety of the Colony.

The Crown Solicitor: Your worship, I should like you to make a note that Colonel Mayhew says "in my opinion". It is not the opinion of the Government.

The Magistrate: Do you think that it is prejudicial to the safety of the Empire or that it might be prejudicial?

The Crown Solicitor: May I interrupt your worship. The summons has nothing to do with the safety of the Empire. It is a question of publishing certain shipping information. It is not a question of supplying information to the enemy or anyone else.

The Magistrate: The case must be argued in the light of the regulation. (To Col. Mayhew): You think the publication of this information is absolutely prejudicial to the safety of the Empire?—I do not.

Mr. H. W. Looker, in stating the case for the defence, said his client had pleaded not guilty to the summons because, first of all, they did not think that, even if they were caught within the wording of the regulations, the regulations were valid in the circumstances of this case. Secondly, if the magistrate thought the regulations were valid they submitted, even then, that they did not come within the spirit or even the letter of the law. Thirdly, if the magistrate did not share either of those views, the offence committed was of so slight and purely technical a nature that the imposing of a most nominal fine would suffice to meet it. But, as a matter of fact, he hoped to convince the magistrate that his client did not commit the offence. He thought the *Telegraph* and all the other newspapers in the Colony were as anxious as the Authorities were to see that nothing was published which would in any way affect either the safety of the Colony or the Empire, or the successful prosecution of the war. The war had been going on now for a very long time and not until recently were there any Press Censorship regulations. It was greatly to the credit of the newspapers that none of them had been brought before the Court for publishing anything which was really material or which might be of assistance to the enemy or opposed to the interests of the Colony or the Empire. So far as he was aware they had never, except in a particular instance, had any general direction as to what they should publish and what they should not. The newspapers used their own discretion and he thought they were entitled to say they had used it in a very proper and effective manner. From time to time they had discussion with the Authorities as to what they should publish, and sometimes they did not always see eye to eye, but they always gave the Authorities credit for having good reason for what they did, and never sought to hinder them in their duties. These regulations were introduced and had, of course, governed the question of what should be published. It seemed to him as if hitherto they had been rather looked at as Defence of the Realm Regulations, which they were not, instead of Defence of the Colony Regulations, which they were. In the original Order-in-Council published in the *Gazette* on August 5th, 1914, there was nothing either by word or preamble or recital to indicate the purpose for which these Regulations were made, but he thought from a perusal of them that they were Regulations made for the protection of the Colony and not of the Realm. If they examined the original regulations they would find the phrase "In the Colony" constantly recurring. He thought the Magistrate need not have the slightest doubt that the interest of the Colony was always placed first. If the Magistrate would look at the regulation of March 21st, 1916, published in the *Gazette* of May 12th, he would see that the first part of the amending regulation read "Her Majesty has been pleased to make provision for the security of the Colonies in times of emergency." It was quite clear that part of the original Order-in-Council was to make provision for the security of the Colonies and not of the Realm. The Order-in-Council he was referring to went on to repeal the third section of the original Order-in-Council and to substitute a new section which would be found in section 3 of the regulations which stated that the Governor might make regulations for securing public safety and the defence of the Colony; and for that purpose, and for that purpose only, the Governor and the officers of any of H.M.'s Forces might make provision with regard to all purposes coming under the clause Before any person could be convicted of any offence it must be clear that his action was prejudicial to the safety and defence of the Colony, and, if it was not, there could be no conviction because the Government did not make any regulation to meet such a case.

Mr. Looker, then read the following letter, which he had addressed to the Attorney-General when the summons was first issued:—

23rd May, 1918.

SIR,—With reference to the summons issued against Mr. Burnett, of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, for breach of the censorship regulations, we are instructed that the paragraph in respect of which he was summoned, was clipped from *Shipping and Engineering* a record of shipping and engineering in the Far East which is published in Shanghai.

We enclose you a copy of the paper in which we have marked the paragraph in question on page 183. This paper has a general shipping circulation throughout Shanghai, Hongkong and, as far as we know in other ports throughout the Far East.

We also enclose a copy of the statement made by Mr. Hicks, a member of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, with reference to the paragraph.

It will be apparent that any information useful to the enemy capable of being conveyed by the paragraph was conveyed long before it was published in the *Telegraph* and even before it was published in Shanghai, because the ships passed through here and their presence here and in Shanghai must have been well-known to the water-front generally and to local enemy agents, if any existed, and the clipping in question appears to us to fall into the category of information which cannot possibly "be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy," because he is already aware of it.

It will be within your knowledge that a great deal of information, particularly of the category above referred to, has been allowed to be published in England because the enemy already knew of it. The most outstanding example of this we have in mind at the moment is the question of the tanks, illustrations of which were prohibited in England until they had already appeared in American papers and tanks had appeared in battle and were known to, and probably had been captured by, the enemy. When this phase of their existence arose, a general publication of illustrations of them was permitted. As far as our information goes, the censorship in England is now conducted on these or similar principles, and we would suggest that such principles should be recognised locally.

It is possible our clients may have committed a technical offence of the regulations. If so they regret it, but it appears to us that inasmuch as the regulations hinge on the question of whether the information disclosed was directly or indirectly of use to the enemy, it is a matter of doubt whether in the present instance, owing to the factors above referred to, even a technical breach has been committed.

Our clients desire to express their regret, if they have, in fact, committed any breach of the Censorship Regulations, and we would suggest, in view of all the circumstances of this case, that the summons be withdrawn.

Our clients desire us to state that they fully realise the importance of the Censorship Regulations and their responsibility for observing the same, which they always endeavour to thoroughly carry out.

The summons is coming on next Monday. We shall be glad to have a reply before that date.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

(Sd.) DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

The Hon. Attorney-General.

In conclusion, Mr. Looker pointed out that Colonel Mayhew had told the Court that he did not consider the paragraph derogatory to public safety or to the defence of the Colony and therefore he (Mr. Looker) submitted that his client should not have been summoned.

Mr. A. Hicks, Editor of the *Telegraph*, said that when he saw this particular paragraph he knew it had been published at Shanghai, and that the ships had passed through Hongkong. Of his own knowledge he knew they had arrived at Shanghai, for he saw one of the vessels moored off the Bund. He decided he could safely publish the paragraph. A final proof containing this paragraph was submitted to Mr. Burnett and initialed by him as the publisher.

In reply to the Crown Solicitor witness said he thought that editors were given a certain amount of discretionary power and were allowed to exercise common-sense in various matters relative to the publication of war news.

Mr. Looker urged that from a common-sense point of view Mr. Hicks was justified in publishing the paragraph. The Magistrate must certainly arrive at the conclusion that the publication was a trivial affair as regarded the interest and the safety of the Colony or the Empire, and there ought not to be a conviction.

The Crown Solicitor agreed that the publication of the paragraph was not a very serious matter, but at the same time he said the breach of the Censorship regulations caused a great deal of trouble to the Authorities and might result in serious consequences if it were allowed to continue.

Mr. Wood said the question was whether he should dismiss the summons, or regard it merely as a technical offence and inflict a nominal penalty. In view of Mr. Looker's contention, he would reserve judgement *sine die*.

## PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

### FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

### BERLIN INSISTS ON WAR.

The following is a continuation of Prince Lichnowsky's revelations:—

Sir Arthur Nicholson and Sir William Tyrrell had the greatest influence in the Foreign Office. The former was not our friend, but his attitude towards me was consistently correct and obliging. Our personal relations were of the best. Neither did he wish for war, but when we moved (?) against France he undoubtedly worked for immediate intervention. He was the confidant of my French colleague, and was in constant touch with him, and was destined to succeed Lord Bertie in Paris. As is known, Sir Arthur was formerly Ambassador in St. Petersburg, and had concluded the treaty of 1907 which enabled Russia to turn again to the West and the Near East.

Sir Edward Grey's private secretary, Sir William Tyrrell, had far greater influence than the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. This unusually intelligent man had been at a school in Germany, and had then entered the diplomatic service, but he was abroad only a short time. At first he belonged to the modern anti-German school of young English diplomats, but later he became a determined supporter of an understanding. To this aim and object he even influenced Sir Edward Grey, with whom he was very intimate. After the outbreak of war he left the department, and went to the Home Office, probably in consequence of criticism of him for his Germanophil leanings.

The rage of certain gentlemen over my success in London and the position I had achieved was indescribable. Schemes were set on foot to impede my carrying out my duties, I was left in complete ignorance of most important things, and had to confine myself to sending in unimportant and dull reports. Secret reports from agents about things of which I could know nothing without spies and necessary funds were never available for me, and it was only in the last days of July, 1914, that I heard accidentally from the naval attaché of the secret Anglo-French agreement for joint action of the two fleets in case of war. Soon after my arrival I became convinced that in no circumstances need we fear a British attack or British support of a foreign attack, but that under all conditions England would protect France. I advanced this opinion in repeated reports with detailed reasoning and insistence, but without gaining credence, although Lord Haldane's refusing of the formula of neutrality and England's attitude during the Morocco crisis were clear indications. In addition, the above-mentioned secret agreements were known to the department. I repeatedly urged that England, as a commercial State, would suffer greatly in any war between the European Great Powers, and would therefore prevent such a war by all available means, but, on the other hand, in the interest of the European balance of power, and to prevent Germany's overlordship, would never tolerate the weakening or destruction of France. Lord Haldane told me this shortly *after* my arrival. All influential people spoke in the same way.

THE ARCHDUKE'S DEATH.

At the end of June 1st I went to Kiel by the Royal orders a few weeks after I had received the honorary degree of Doctor at Oxford, an honour no German Ambassador since Herr von Bunsen had received. On board the *Meteor* we received the news of the death of the Archduke, the heir to the throne. His Majesty complained that his attempts to win the noble Archduke over to his ideas were thereby rendered fruitless. How far plans for an active policy against Serbia had already been made at Konopischt I am not in a position to judge. As I was not informed about intentions and events in Vienna I attached no further importance to the matter. I could only observe that the feeling of relief outweighed the other feelings of the Austrian aristocrats. One of the guests on board the *Meteor* was the Austrian Count Felix Thun. In spite of glorious weather, sea-sickness had kept him to his cabin. After receiving the news he became well. Shock or joy had cured him.

On reaching Berlin I visited the Chancellor, and said I considered the situation of our foreign policy very satisfactory, as we were on better terms with England than we had been for a long time. In France a pacifist Government was at the helm. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg did not seem to share my optimism, and complained of the Russian armaments. I tried to calm him, and pointed out especially that Russia had absolutely no interest in attacking us, and that such an attack would not receive Anglo-French support, as both countries, England and France, desired peace. Then I called on Dr. Zimmermann, who represented Von Jagow, and learnt from him that Russia was about to mobilise 900,000 new troops. From his manner of speaking he was evidently annoyed with Russia, who was everywhere in our way. There was also the question of the difficulties of commercial politics. Of course, I was not told that General von Moltke was working eagerly for war. But I learnt that Herr von Tschirschky had received a rebuff for having reported that he had advised moderation in Vienna towards Serbia.

AUSTRIA'S WAR PLOT.

On my return journey from Silesia I only remained a few hours in Berlin, but I heard there that Austria intended to take steps against Serbia to put an end to this intolerable situation. Unfortunately I undervalued the importance of the information. I thought nothing would come of it, and that it would be easy to settle the matter if Russia threatened. I now regret that I did not stop in Berlin, and at once declare that I could not agree to such a policy. I have since learnt that the inquiries and appeals from Vienna won unconditional assent from all the influential men at a decisive consultation at Potsdam on July 5th, with the addition that it would not matter if war with Russia resulted. This is what was stated, anyhow, in the Austrian protocol which Count Mensdorff received in London. Shortly afterwards Herr von Jagow arrived in Vienna to discuss the whole question with Count Berchtold.

Subsequently I received instructions to work to obtain a friendly attitude on the part of the English Press, if Austria dealt Serbia a death blow, and by my influence to prevent so far as possible public opinion from becoming opposed to Austria. Remembering England's attitude during the annexation crisis, when public opinion sympathised with Serbian rights to Bosnia and her kindly favouring of national movements in the time of Lord Byron and that of Garibaldi, one thing and another indicated so strongly the improbability of British support of the proposed punitive expedition against the Archduke's murderers, that I felt bound to issue a serious warning. I also sent a warning against the whole project, which I characterised as adventurous and dangerous, and advised moderation being urged on the Austrians, as I did not believe in the localisation of the conflict.

JAGOW'S MISTAKEN BLUFF.

Herr von Jagow answered that Russia was not ready, that there would be some fuss, but that the more firmly we held to Austria the sooner would Russia give way. Austria, he said, had already accused us of flabbiness (flaumacherei), and so we must not get into a mess. Opinion in Russia, he added, was becoming more and more pro-German, so we must just take the risks. In view of this attitude, which, as I subsequently found out, was the result of Count Pourtales' reports that Russia would in no circumstances move, and caused us to urge Count Berchtold to the greatest possible energy, I hoped for salvation in English intervention, as I knew Sir Edward Grey's influence with St. Petersburg in the direction of peace could prevail. I availed myself therefore of my good relations with the British Foreign Minister to beg him confidentially to advise moderation on the part of Russia in case Austria, as appeared probable, should demand satisfaction from the Serbians.

In the beginning the attitude of the English Press towards the Austrians was quiet and friendly, as the murder was condemned. Little by little, however, voices increased in number insisting that, however necessary the punishment of a crime might be, no elaboration of it for a political purpose could be justified. Austria was urgently called upon to act with moderation. The whole world outside Berlin and Vienna understood that it meant war, and world-war. The British Fleet, which happened to be assembled for review, was not demobilised.

The Serbian answer corresponded with British efforts, for actually M. Pashitch had accepted all but two points, about which he was prepared to negotiate. Had England and Russia wanted war in order to fall upon us, a hint to Belgrade would have been given, and the unspeakable note would have remained unanswered. Sir Edward Grey went through the Serbian answer with me, and pointed out the conciliatory attitude of the Belgrade Government. We even discussed his proposal for intervention, which should ensure an interpretation of these two points acceptable to both parties. With Sir Edward Grey presiding, M. Cambon, the Marquis Imperiali, and I were to meet, and it would have been easy to find an acceptable form for the points under discussion, which were mainly concerned with the part to be taken by Austrian officials in the inquiries at Belgrade. With good-will all could have been cleared up in two or three sittings, and a simple acknowledgment of the British proposal would have brought about a *détente* and further improved our relations with England. I therefore urged it forcibly, as otherwise a world-war stood at our gates.

In vain. It would be, I was told, wounding to Austria's dignity, nor would we mix ourselves up in that Serbian matter. We left it to our Allies. I was to work for the localisation of the conflict. It naturally only needed a hint from Berlin to induce Count Berchtold to content himself with a diplomatic success, and remain quiet after the Serbian answer. That hint was not given. On the contrary, they pressed on to war. What a fine success it would have been!

After our refusal Sir Edward Grey asked us to make a proposal. We insisted on war. The only answer I could get was it was a colossal condescension on Austria's part not to aim at territorial acquisition. Sir Edward Grey pointed out justly that even without territorial acquisition a country could be reduced to the condition of a vassal, and in this Russia would see humiliation, and would not tolerate it. The impression continued to grow that we wished for war at any price. Otherwise our attitude in a question which did not directly concern us could not be understood. M. Sasonoff's urgent entreaties, after the Tsar's literally humble telegram and Sir Edward Grey's repeated proposals, the Marquis di San Giuliano's and Signor Bollati's (Italian Ambassador in Vienna) warnings, my urgent advice—all were useless. Berlin insisted that Serbia must be massacred. The more I advised the less would the attitude be changed, so that I should not have the success, together with Sir Edward Grey, of saving peace.

Finally, on July 29th, the latter decided to utter the well-known warning. I answered I had always reported we must count on England's opposition if it came to war with France. The Minister told me repeatedly, "If war-breaks out it will be the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen."—*Reuter.*

### A CRUSHING INDICTMENT.

What is perhaps the most damaging passage in Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum appears not to have been printed in the Swedish version. It has, however, curiously enough, been published in the chief organ of the German Socialists, *Vorwärts*, from which it is translated below:—

As follows from all the official publications, and is not refuted even by our White Book, which in its meagreness and omissions constitutes a grave self-accusation, we have:—

1.—Encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, though no German interest was involved, and the danger of a world-war could not but be known to us—whether we knew the text of the ultimatum is absolutely indifferent.

2.—In the days between July 23rd and 30th, 1914, when M. Sazonoff declared with emphasis that he could not suffer an attack on Serbia, rejected the British mediation proposals, though Serbia, under Russian and British pressure, had accepted almost the entire ultimatum, and although an agreement as to the two questionable points was easily to be reached, and Count Berchtold was actually prepared to be satisfied with the Serbian answer.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

## THE PEERS AND THE MAN-POWER BILL.

### LORD LANSDOWNE'S CRITICISM.

Lord Lansdowne proved to be the severest critic of the new Military Service Bill in the House of Lords on April 17th, after its general contents had been explained by Lord Peel. He regretted that the Government had not been content with rather a lower age limit than 51, on the double ground of the injury likely to be done to business and industry, and of the fact that older men are apt to be a bad bargain for the Army. But his criticism was sharpest with respect to the Government's Irish policy, holding that it was doubtful wisdom to attempt to impose Conscription on Ireland, and still more doubtful to link that proposal with a Home Rule Bill. Lord Lansdowne said that he was prepared to face trouble in Ireland if he thought it certain that the desired number of men would be got, but he did not think they would be forthcoming, and so he remained as sceptical of the value of the experiment as when he was in the first Coalition Government. As regards the coming Home Rule Bill, Lord Lansdowne was of opinion that the Government had involved themselves in "a kind of dubious understanding," which would lead to friction and trouble; what they should have done was to examine the Convention's report at leisure, and base considered proposals upon it. He did not understand why the Government should be afflicted with conscientious misgivings about Ireland. He himself had none. "My conscience," he said, "is perfectly clear towards Ireland." Such was the gist of his speech Yet though obviously convinced that the Government have embarked on "a very perilous path," he said that he would neither oppose the bill nor seek to amend or delay it.

Lord Londonderry, speaking with unusual vigour and decision, hoped that the Government would show no vacillation or weakness in applying Conscription to Ireland, and assured the Peers that there was far more loyalty in that country than most people supposed. Lord Oranmore and Browne, however, took the opposite view that a grave change for the worse had come over the young men of Ireland, many of whom were now saying that if they had to be killed they might as well be killed in Ireland as in Flanders. Lord Buckmaster, as usual, saw no gleam of cheerfulness in the Irish situation, and was prepared for "grave disaster." Naturally, Lord Londonderry put the Ulster case as strongly as possible, and held that the proper course for the Government to adopt was to turn back to the idea of partition. The Ulster case was also raised by Lord Salisbury, who begged the Unionist members of the Government not to forget their honourable obligations in that matter. Lord Crewe, while convinced that Ireland ought to have been left out of the bill altogether, agreed that the general necessity of a bill of this kind was beyond question, and Lord Derby, towards the close of the sitting, emphasised as strongly as possible the Army's need of men. Neither he nor any other Minister attempted a reply to the pungent criticism of several Peers that this contingency ought to have been provided against months ago. It must have been foreseen at the time of the Russian collapse.

A feature of the debate was the Archbishop of Canterbury's warm vindication of the action of the clergy in respect of their attitude to National Service. The story had been spread about the House of Commons by members like Mr. Whitehouse, who are no friends of the Established Church, that the bishops had been active behind the scenes to secure the exemption of the clergy and ministers of religion. The very opposite is the truth. The Archbishop described how he wrote to the Prime Minister before the new bill was drafted and offered, so far as he could offer, the willing service of his clergy. He was quite satisfied with the clause as it appeared; it was in no sense taken out at the request of the bishops or anyone else in the Church of England, and the Archbishop added that he was arranging to meet the bishops to discuss how the clergy can best make the voluntary response which they desire to make. Incidentally, Dr. Davidson said that 2,552 fit clergymen of the Church of England have served or are serving as chaplains abroad, that sixty had fallen in the war, and a hundred others have been seriously wounded.—*Daily Telegraph.*

3.—On July 30th, when Count Berchtold wished to draw back, and without Austria being attacked, on the mere mobilisation of Russia, sent an ultimatum to Petersburg, and on July 31st declared war on the Russians, though the Tsar had pledged his word that so long as negotiations were still going on he would not let a single man march, consequently deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceable settlement.

It is not to be wondered at if, in view of these incontestable facts, outside Germany the entire civilised world lays on us the sole blame for the world-war.

Is it not intelligible that our enemies declare themselves unable to rest till a system has been destroyed which forms a standing menace to our neighbours? Must they not otherwise fear to have to take up arms again in a few years, and once more to see their provinces overrun and their towns and villages destroyed? Were those not right who maintained, who prophesied, that the spirit of Treitschke and Bernhardi, glorifying war as an end in itself, and not abominating it as an evil, dominated the German people, that the feudal knight and junker, the warrior caste, and not the civilian gentlemen, ruled us, and formed our ideals and valuations, that the love of the mensur (student's dwelling), which animated our academic youth, also remained with those who controlled the destinies of the nation?

Militarism, in reality a school of the nation and an instrument of policy, makes policy an instrument of military power when the patriarchal absolutism of the soldier-kingdom renders possible an attitude which a democracy that had escaped militaro-junker influences would not tolerate.

So think our enemies, and so they are bound to think when they see that, in spite of capitalistic industrialisation and in spite of Socialistic organisation, the living, as Friedrich Nietzsche says, are still ruled by the dead. The highest enemy war aim, the democratisation of Germany, will be realised.

## SUBMARINE SINKING.

### SOME EXCITING FIGHTS.

Some exciting stories are revealed by a further inspection of the "logs" of the submarine hunters. Submarine hunting is conducted along a variety of lines. The great difficulty with regard to announcing results is, of course, the uncertainty about what damage has been inflicted upon a submarine which disappears after being hit. The following instances, taken from recent reports received by the Admiralty, indicate some of the experiences.

A German submarine had been reported in a certain area, and it was pretty certain that she was lying on the bottom. The German would have to come to the surface to charge batteries, but as this proceeding would be highly dangerous for him in daylight, it was much more likely that he would attempt the operation by night. Accordingly a number of vessels were detailed to watch for him during the night in question. Luck was with the flotilla; the sea was very smooth, the night dark, but clear, and the vessels engaged took up their appointed stations for the hunt. The earlier hours of the night went by without incident, but between one and two a.m. one of the vessels "got a clue," and at once proceeded to the spot, so as to be ready to welcome the *U*-boat directly he came to the surface. Presently the German was sighted, and fire was opened on him; he hastened to submerge, helped by a depth charge, after which nothing more was heard of him. An armed trawler, while on the lookout for submarines, sighted a periscope about 100 yards distant and nearly right ahead. The trawler put on full speed, while the German made equal haste to submerge. Down went the periscope, and as the trawler passed over the spot a couple of bombs were dropped on the submerging German. The next thing visible was a large quantity of oil, when covered an area of about 1,000 yards in width upon the surface of the sea. No further trace of the submarine could be detected.

A destroyer was escorting a convoy of merchantmen when she sighted the periscope of a submarine before the beam of the convoy, and about half a mile away. The destroyer made haste to close, while the enemy quickly dived. A depth charge was dropped into the swirl caused by the German's disappearance, and the underwater explosion drove wreckage and portions of the submarine up to the surface. Just then another periscope was sighted, and a round was fired in its direction. This submarine fired a torpedo at the destroyer, but missed her, and then submerged. Another destroyer engaged in escort duty sighted a periscope about two miles distant, and headed for the position. A depth charge was dropped in what was guessed to be the enemy's course, the German having dived, but with no apparent result. The destroyer continued her work, and at the end of an hour there came a dull and heavy underwater explosion. Then quantities of oil rose to the surface; but nothing more of the submarine was seen.

HOW A CONVOY WAS SAVED.

A United States destroyer sighted an enemy submarine on her port bow, and proceeded at full speed for the enemy, who submerged. Coming up, the American could see the enemy's wake, which showed that he was running underneath from starboard to port. When the German was passing under his stern the American dropped a depth charge, and although the wake had been visible on the starboard side it never appeared to port. Instead, a large quantity of oil came to the surface. An American destroyer, engaged on convoy duty at night, sighted an object about one mile distant in the moon rays. Full speed was ordered, but when still a few hundred yards distant the enemy submarine dived. Two "pills" were dropped and oil came to the surface. An interesting point in connection with this episode is that another convoy, from the opposite direction, was proceeding towards the submarine. The German was obviously lying in wait for this convoy, and by attacking him the American saved the approaching convoy.

An interesting and successful engagement was fought by two American destroyers who were escorting a convoy of merchantmen. A periscope was sighted, and the destroyers altered course. The periscope disappeared, a depth charge was dropped, and the destroyers wheeled back to the spot. The periscope again appeared, as though heading for the convoy, and off went the destroyer at full speed. Once more the periscope disappeared, but not before three rounds had been fired by the leading destroyer, who also dropped a depth charge. The enemy's bow then came up rapidly and it appeared that he was lying at an angle of 30 degrees, stern down. He managed to right himself and tried to get away on the surface; but again the Americans opened fire, and the Germans then came on deck, held up their hands, and surrendered. The *U*-boat sank just afterwards, the survivors being taken on board one of the destroyers.

Sometimes duels are fought between British and German submarines. A British craft sighted a *U*-boat one morning. She dived and altered course, so as to get into a more favourable position, and fifteen minutes later she again picked up the German by means of her periscope. Twenty-two minutes after having first sighted the enemy she discharged a torpedo, and about sixty seconds later a sharp explosion was heard. The British boat then came up to look for results, and sighted a patch of oil right ahead, and three men swimming in it. Two of these men were picked up, but the third sank before he could be rescued. It seems that the *U*-boat had sunk very rapidly after being hit by the torpedo.

SATISFACTORY—AND SUCCINCT.

In the following terms, as graphic as they are brief, the captain of one of our submarines described in his report how he sank an enemy vessel:—

10 a.m.—Sighted hostile submarine. Attacked same.

10.3 a.m. Torpedoed submarine. Hit with one torpedo amidships. Submarine seen to blow up and disappear. Surface to look for survivors. Put down immediately by destroyers, who fired at me.

And then, by way of a note, he adds: During my attack there was just enough sea to make depth-keeping difficult. I fired two torpedoes, and one hit at forward end of conning-tower. A large column of yellow smoke, about one and a half times as high as the mast, was observed, and the submarine disappeared. The explosion was heard and felt in our own submarine. On the previous day the periscope became very stiff to turn, and in the dark hours I attempted to rectify same, but while doing so I was forced to dive, and thus lost all the tools and nuts of the centre bush. While attacking it took two men besides myself to turn the periscope. For this reason I did not consider it prudent to attack the destroyers after having sunk the submarine. After torpedoing submarine I proceeded four miles northward, and lay on the bottom. Many vessels throughout the day were heard in close proximity. Several explosions were heard, especially one very heavy one. It must have been close, as the noise was considerably louder than that of the torpedo. On one occasion a wire sweep scraped the whole length of the boat along my port side, and a vessel was heard to pass directly overhead."

After a chase lasting nearly two hours, one of our submarines succeeded in sinking her quarry, an enemy submarine. The hostile vessel had evidently just come to the surface, as men were noticed on her bridge spreading the bridge screen. While manœuvring to attack our submarine had to pass through shallow water, and as the sea was rough at the time, she frequently bumped the bottom heavily, but, fortunately, avoided breaking surface. At a range of 550 yards both tubes were fired. On firing, the periscope was dipped in case the boat rose. Fifteen or twenty seconds after firing a dull report was heard.

On the periscope being raised after a short interval nothing was seen of the enemy submarine, but there was a great disturbance in the water where she had been. On proceeding to the spot where she was last seen it was observed that the water was covered with an oily substance, which stuck to the glass of the periscope, obscuring vision. Although the vessel was not actually seen to sink, there is little doubt that she was torpedoed

ARMED TRAWLERS' SUCCESS.

An armed trawler on patrol sighted the conning tower and upper part of the hull of an enemy submarine awash about a mile away. Soon afterward fire was opened with the trawler's forward gun. The first round was a miss; the second fell short, but ricochetted into the conning tower; the third burst in the middle of the conning tower; the fourth burst on the lower part of the conning tower: the fifth hit the water over the spot where the submarine had disappeared. Needless to say, the enemy was not seen again. Another armed trawler while patrolling heard the working of a submarine's engines under water, so steamed directly over the supposed course of the enemy, and released a depth charge. Some

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

## "WE WHO MUST LIVE."

### DUTCH VIEW OF GERMAN KULTUR.

The following imaginary dialogue between a Dutchman and a German is published in the *Telegraaf*:—

German: Donnerwetternochneinmal. Can't you hold your snout, you Dutch lout?

Dutchman: But don't I want wheat for my bread?

German: What do I care about that? Don't I send you coal?

Dutchman: Yes, but——

German: None of your impudence. And what do you send me in exchange?

Dutchman: Vegetables, cheese, milk, and meat; in fact, a little of everything, and I give you credit, too.

German: What are you grousing about? Be thankful that you are still allowed to barter. We might have taken all we want of you without giving you a scrap in return.

Dutchman: Have you the right to do so?

German: Right? I make my own right.

Dutchman: But my wheat?

German: Damn your wheat. Have we any wheat?

Dutchman: At least allow us to give tonnage to America in exchange for wheat.

German: Certainly not. If you give up tonnage you strengthen the enemy, and he who does that is my enemy also.

Dutchman: And what do you to your enemy?

German: I club him to death and I take all he possesses.

Dutchman: Therefore, if I give up tonnage you will club me to death, and if I do not I shall starve to death.

German: I don't object. Do I ask you to keep alive? It is we who must live, you don't matter a damn. Good morning.

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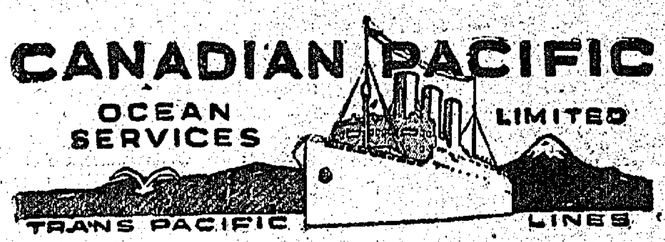


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JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMERS | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT | FOR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TJIMANOEK — | JAVA & MACASSAR | | 12th June | SHANGHAI |

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLUL

To SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tonnage | to sail. |
|---|---|---|
| "KAWI" ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 | 16th June. |
| "VONDEL" ... ... ... ... ... | 10,000 | 28th June. |
| "RINDJANI" ... ... ... ... ... | 8,000 | 12th July. |

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## WEATHER REPORT.

May 6th, at 12.06.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it probably remains highest in the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan. The southern depression now covers Indo-China and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day, 0.19 inch. Total since 1st January, to 6 inches, against an average of 26.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow was as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Cape Bolo ... | S. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, rain. |
| Formosa Channel ... ... | N.E. or variable winds, moderate |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy ... | The same as No. 1 |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... | The same as No. 1. |

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6TH JUNE, A.M.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature | Humidity. | Wind Direction. | Wind Force. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 5 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakodate | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokio | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kochi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nagasaki | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Osnima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ishi'jima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bonin Island | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weihaiwei | 6 a. | 29.83 | 60 | 82 | N | 1 | b |
| Hankow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ichang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kinkiang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Changsha | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai | " | 29.90 | 67 | 93 | SSE | 1 | b |
| Gutzlaff | " | 29.88 | 62 | 94 | SSE | 1 | o |
| Sharp Peak | " | 29.84 | 67 | 94 | NW | 1 | r |
| Amoy | " | 29.77 | 69 | 95 | NE | 1 | r |
| Swatow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taihoku | 5 a. | 29.7[illegible] | 7[illegible] | 9 | — | 2 | o |
| Tai-hu | " | 29.7[illegible] | [illegible] | — | — | 0 | o |
| Tainan | " | 29.72 | 73 | — | NNE | 2 | o |
| Koshun | " | 29.69 | 77 | — | — | 0 | b |
| Pescadores | " | 29.75 | 75 | — | NNE | 4 | b |
| Canton | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hongkong | " | 29.65 | 77 | 90 | SSE | 4 | o |
| Gap Rock | " | 29.66 | — | — | S | 4 | op |
| Macao | " | 29.65 | 77 | 91 | NNW | 4 | o |
| Wuchow | 9 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hoihow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 7 a. | 29.66 | 75 | 91 | ESE | 1 | o |
| Turane | " | 29.62 | 85 | — | — | 0 | b |
| Cape St. James | " | 29.69 | 75 | — | SW | 4 | b |
| Aparri | 6 a. | 29.6[illegible] | 77 | 84 | SW | 2 | b |
| Dagupan | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manila | " | 29.69 | 75 | 96 | — | 0 | o |
| Legaspi | " | 29.72 | 75 | 94 | — | 0 | o |
| Tacloban | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iloilo | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Surigao | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guam | 4.30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Labuan | 6 a. | 29.66 | 78 | 95 | SW | 2 | b |

T. E. CLAYTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalr rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet)
7. RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 6th

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer ... | 29.70 | 29.65 | 29.68 |
| Temperature ... | 81 | 77 | 76 |
| Humidity ... | 78 | 90 | 97 |
| Wind Direction... | WNW | SSE | NW |
| " Force ... | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Weather ... ... | o | o | o |
| Rain ... ... ... | 0.51 | — | 1.18 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th 76

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 7th to 13th June, 1918

| Days of Week | Days of Month | High Water H'kong Mean Time. | High Water Height | Low Water H'kong Mean Time. | Low Water Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in | h. m. | ft. in |
| Fri. | 7 | m 7 22 | 7 1 | m 0 58 | 2 9 |
| | | 9 21 a | 4 4 | 2 43 a | 0 7 |
| Satur. | 8 | m 8 2 | 7 4 | m 1 36 | 3 6 |
| | | 10 18 a | 4 3 | 3 26 a | 0 4 |
| Sun. | 9 | m 8 42 | 7 6 | m 2 13 | 3 1 |
| | | 11 10 a | 4 2 | 4 3 a | 0 2 |
| Mon. | 10 | m 9 21 | 7 6 | m 2 51 | 3 1 |
| | | 11 58 a | 4 1 | 4 49 a | 0 2 |
| Tues. | 11 | m 8 59 | 7 5 | m 3 30 | 3 2 |
| | | | | 5 21 a | 0 4 |
| Wed. | 12 | m 0 45 | 4 0 | m 4 10 | 3 3 |
| | | m 10 37 | 7 2 | 6 14 a | 0 7 |
| Thurs | 13 | m 1 31 | 3 9 | m 4 51 | 3 4 |
| | | m 11 17 | 6 7 | 6 59 a | 1 1 |


NOW READY.

# THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking. | Soochow. | Canton. |
| Tientsin. | Chinkiang. | Whampoa. |
| Peitaiho. | Nanking. | Kowloon. |
| Chinwangtao. | Wuhu. | Lappa. |
| Taku. | Kewkiang. | Samshui. |
| Antung. | Hankow. | Kongmoon. |
| Manchurian | Yochow. | Nanning. |
| Trade O'tres. | Shasi. | Wuchowfu. |
| Newchwang. | Ichang. | Kwangchauwan. |
| Dairen. | Chungking. | Pakhoi. |
| Port Arthur. | Hangchow. | Hoihow. |
| Chefoo. | Ningpo. | Lungchow. |
| Weihaiwei. | Wenchow. | Mengtse. |
| Tsinanfu. | Santu. | Hokow. |
| Mukden. | Foochow. | Szemao. |
| Shanghai. | Amoy. | Tengyueh. |
| Harbin. | Kirin. | Changchun. |
| Swatow. | Lungkow. | Hunchun. |
| Lungchingchun. | | |

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo. | Osaka. | Keelung. |
| Yokohama. | Moji. | Tsinanfu. |
| Hyogo. | Nagasaki. | Takow. |
| Kobe. | Hakodate. | Anping. |
| Shimonoseki. | Tamsui. | |

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolajevsk.

CHOSEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seoul. | Wonsan. | Mokpo. |
| Chemulpo. | Fusan. | Chinnampo. |
| Kunsan. | Pingyang. | Songchin. |

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hanoi. | Annam. | Tourane. |
| Haiphong. | Hué. | Saigon. |
| Tonkin Provinces. | Quinhon. | Cambodge. |

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Perak. | Selangor. | Pahang. |
| Negri Sembilan. | Johore. | Kedah. |
| Kelantan. | Trengganu. | Perlis. |

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia. | Samarang. | Padang. |
| Buitenzorg. | Sourabaya. | Macassar. |

East Coast of Sumatra.

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Managing Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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or to Reiss & Co., Canton General Agents.

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# C. N. C.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMER | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI | "KAIFONG" | On 8th June, 3 P.M. |
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE | "LIANGCHOW" | On 9th June, 9 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNGKIANG" | On 11th June Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 13th June, 3 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW" | On 15th June, Noon. |

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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TELEPHONE 36

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## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, | 7th June, at Noon. |
| *"HAITAN" | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | TUESDAY, | 11th June, at Noon. |

* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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General Managers.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
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WESTWARD

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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|---|---|---|---|---|

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SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT |
|---|---|

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| STEAMERS. | Leave H'KONG. about | Leave S'PORE about | Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about | Due LONDON about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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Acting Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | tons | | |
| SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA | KANAGAWA MARU | 12,500 | SAT. 22nd June | 11 A.M. |
| | MISHIMA MARU | 16,000 | SAT. 29nd June | 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU | 9,600 | SAT. 15th June | 11 A.M. |
| | AKI MARU | 12,500 | SAT. 20th July | 11 A.M. |

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

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| NEXT SAILINGS | FROM HONGKONG. |
|---|---|
| ‡† FUSHIMI MARU | TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M. |
| † KASHIMA MARU | THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M. |

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 | MON., 10th June, at Noon. |
| TENYO MARU | 23,000 | SAT., 22nd June. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | TUES., 16th July |
| KOREA MARU | 18,000 | TUES., 13th Aug |

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| KIYO MARU | 17,200 | July 12th. |
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 | Sept. 6th. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | Nov. 8th. |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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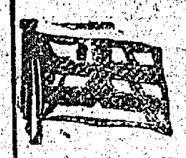
TELEPHONE 740.



# O. S. K.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "AFRICA MARU" | TUESDAY, | 11th June, at 3 P.M. |
| "CANADA MARU" | MONDAY, | 17th June, at 3 P.M. |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOOW YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "KAIJO MARU" | SUNDAY, | 9th June, at Noon. |

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agents.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

**The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.**

### OUTWARD MAILS.

**REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.**

| For | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia ... ... | | Friday, 7th, 11.00 A M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ... ... | | Friday, 7th, 2.00 P M |
| Haiphong ... ... ... ... ... | | Friday, 7th, 5.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... ... | | Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P M |
| Tientsin ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P M |
| Straits & Bangkok ... ... ... ... | | Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A M |
| Egypt and Europe via Suez ... ... ... | | Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung | | Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A M |
| SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, Canada, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ... ... ... ... | | Monday, 10th, Registration ... 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 A M |
| FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. ... ... ... ... ... | | Tuesday, 11th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... ... | | Tuesday 11th, 11.00 A M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ... | | Tuesday, 11th, Noon |
| FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. | | Tuesday, 11th, Registration ... 11.45 A M; Letters ... 12.30 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | | Thursday, 13th, 2.00 P M |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... ... | | Friday, 14th, 2.00 P M |
| Tientsin ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A M |

* Superscribed correspondence only.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|---|---|---|
| Tai O ... ... ... ... | 11.00 A.M. | — |
| Tai Po ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10.00 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 4.00 P.M. | — |
| Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley ... ... ... | 4.30 P.M. | — |
| Canton and Samshui ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao ... ... | 7.15 A.M., 1.30 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Kongmoon ... | 5.00 P.M., Except Saturdays | 5.00 P.M. |
| Namtau and Sanmei | 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun | 10.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Wuchow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.00 P.M. | 4.00 P.M. |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays | On Holidays |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macao ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M. |
| Canton ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung ... ... ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Shek Ki ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Kongmoon ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kumchuk ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kaukong ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Wuchow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.30 P.M. | 4.30 P.M. | 4.30 P.M. |

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## COMMERCIAL

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | June 6th |
|---|---|
| LONDON.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 3/3⅛ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 3/9⅛ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... | 3/2⅝ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/3⅛ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/3⅝ |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 3/3⅛ |
| ON PARIS— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 433½ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 448 |
| ON NEW YORK.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 75⅞ |
| Credits at 60 days' sight ... | — |
| ON BOMBAY.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | nom. |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | — |
| ON CALCUTTA.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | nom. |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | — |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | |
| Bank Bills, s' sight ... | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight ... | — |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ... | 144 |
| ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ... | 152 |
| ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ... | 135⅛ |
| ON BATAVIA.—On demand ... | 150 |
| ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ... | 1⅛% p.m. |
| ON SAIGON.—On demand ... | 1⅛% p.m. |
| ON BANGKOK.—On demand ... | 48⅝ |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... | $ 6.20 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... | $46.70 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz ... ... ... | — |

SUBSIDIARY COINS

| | per cent. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces... | $0.00 Premium |
| Hongkong ...10 „ ... | $0.08 „ |
| Canton .....20 „ ... | $3.80 Discount |
| Canton .....10 „ ... | $0.00 „ |

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 10th June:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.


香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(*Chinese Daily Press*).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the Advertising medium among the Native Community.
Established for over FIFTY YEARS.
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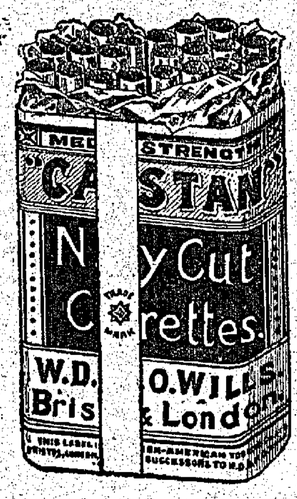
# WILLS' "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20 CIGARETTES AND IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50

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"CAPSTAN" SOLD IN ¼lb. AIR TIGHT TINS

TOBACCO MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL STRENGTHS

The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. 11468



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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Now the warm weather is approaching, we wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having your fans cleaned and oiled.

All work entrusted to us will receive prompt personal attention. A large stock of fans and electrical goods always on hand and competent workmen can be sent to any address.

ATOMISERS IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

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## BANKS


### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP „ ..... „ 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors ; André Berthelot
General Manager ; A. J. Pernotte

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BRANCHES:
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Shanghai — Saigon
Tientsin — Haiphong
Hongkong — Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE; Société Général pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
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5, Chater Road. Tel. 2140.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470



### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10



### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917. [143



### BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... ... ... $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918 [9



### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... | | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed „ ... ... | | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up „ ... ... | | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund „ ... ... | | 650,000 |

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Colombo | Howrah | KualaLampur | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Kandy | Madras | Singapore |
| Port Louis (Mauritius). | | | |

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [867



### BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ... ... | | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ... ... | „ | 20,000,000 |
| Reserve Funds ... ... | „ | 5,680,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
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FORMOSA—ANKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
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LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [689



### THE BANK OF CHINA & GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 17TH APRIL, 1912.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... ... | | $50,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ... ... ... | | $10,000,000 |

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BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES
SHANGHAI; HANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anking, Tatung, Tsikiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting Tongshan, Lanshsien Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW Weichow, Shaohsin Chikkin, Lanchi, Haichow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lunan Chowkun. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsechsien Linsi, Linching, Tsinien, Yihtah Heiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yuanhsien. FOOCHOW. CHINGCHOW Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Taitsihar, Tsiling, Chinchow Antung, CANTON, KUNIANG, PEKING Kaulu's Saiyuenkeung, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on our end accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Remittance.
Hongkong 12th October, 1914. 441(6


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